The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. XXXVI. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

DON'T LIKE JONES' DEAL.

Republicans Wrathy Over His Move in Streeter's Behalf.

THE SCHEME WILL NOT WORK

Oglesby Will Not Be Dropped for Some Time at Least.

THE STEERING COMMITTEES ACT.

They Tell the F. M. B. A. Men Just What They Will Do.

NO BALLOTING IN THE JOINT SESSION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—If Long Jones continues his negotiations with Streeter & Co. the Senatorial contest will turn a sharp corner and an election will occur almost any day now. The choice of a majority of the joint assembly will not be Mr. Streeter, nor will it be Dr. Moore, nor a Republican either. Senator Farwell's successor will sit on the other side of the Senate Chamber when he gets to Washington if this monkey work continues much longer. Long Jones and Mr. Streeter had their innings last night, and the newspapers were loaded up with large quantities of matter calculated to show the general public that the combination of Jones and Streeter was as insolubly bound together as Chang and Eng of Siam and North Carolina. Mr. Jones had the farmers by their individual and collective ears last night, and at midnight, when all was quiet in the hotel, he sank down in a chair in a collapsed condition, and said he had been caucusing and caucusing until he was so tired he did not know what to do.

Mr. Jones, who has no vote at all in the joint session, had promised his entire support to Mr. Streeter, who is popularly believed to be the proprietor of an undetermined fractional part of Mr. Cockrell's suffrage. Then Jones and Streeter gave out all they knew and more, too, for publication. Mr. Jones was to swing the whole Republican vote to Mr. Streeter or Dr. Moore or Mr. Stelle on certain conditions, but Mr. Jones woke up this morning to a realization of the fact that he could not deliver the goods. Then Mr. Jones pursued his favorite policy when he promises too much, of trying to get others to stand in the breach with him, but not a single man would come to his rescue. The Springfield papers were stuffed with the Streeter-Jones sensation, and when the Republicans read what was said to be going on they rose up as one man and yelled bloody murder.

A Kick Against Jones.

Senator Milton W. Mathews and countless others of that prominence said that they would vote for Palmer before they would vote for Streeter. The kick against the actions of the dictatorial Mr. Jones increased in intensity until the joint session met, when it was at fever heat. It looked as if Palmer was going to be elected then and there, because a score of Republicans declared they would vote for the General as against Streeter. Mr. Jones, skillful political convivist that he is, took in his little leg of mutton sail and put for the shore until the clouds rolled by.

To say that the Republicans have howled is putting it mildly, and Oglesby's friends are the maddest of the lot. The idea of taking down Uncle Dick, a great, big, grand Republican, and voting for that old gas-bag Streeter was too much for them. Gov. Oglesby did not hesitate to express his contempt for Mr. Jones' conduct, and said he would gladly give way to any good Republican who could win, if he could not, "but mind you," said Uncle Dick, "he's got to be a good Republican."

One would think that Mr. Jones would have lain quiet after the rebuff he received at the State-House, but he did not. He simply sat down until afternoon, and then he got Charley Partridge, one of his lieutenants, and a lot more of the members of the steering committee together and talked to them for hours trying to get them to help some one of the farmers, anybody to beat Palmer. He paid no attention to the argument that he is hurting the future prospects of the Republican party in the State by the course he is pursuing. To tell the truth, he does not appear to consider what the results may be. Some say rule or ruin is his motto.

Will Result in a Democrat's Election.

The situation tonight warrants the statement that a break of the Republicans to Moore or Streeter will lead to the immediate election of a Democrat, and this result will be accomplished with Republican votes. Streeter and Moore are telling the Republicans that they can get enough votes from the Democrats to meet any disaffection among the Republicans, and are using this argument in favor of an indorsement by the Republicans. If such a result ensues it can be charged up directly to Mr. Jones' account. He seems to have a pull with the steering committee of the House, and the situation is so critical, the least breath of dissent or discord is quite enough to stampede the Assembly.

Jones and Streeter seemed to have stampeded the whole State last night, judging by the way the telegrams have poured in all day, asking for the latest news from the ballotung. Indeed Springfield thought an election would be had in a minute, and such would have been the case had the Republicans at Mr. Jones' request commenced voting for Streeter.

There was but one ballot, the Republicans and the F. M. B. A. men refraining from voting. Mr. Cockrell was sick and had to leave the Capitol and go to his room. He said he was suffering severely from indigestion, accent on the "di," when he went home last week and his doctor gave him some medicine, so strong that it made him sick. Dr. Moore and Mr. Jones had a long talk in one of the ante-rooms of the House, and a motion to adjourn was put and carried immediately after the announcement of the result of the single ballot.

Meeting of the Steering Committees.

The Republican steering committees of the House and Senate held a long meeting this afternoon and tonight. Mr. Jones appeared at the afternoon meeting and made a long and earnest plea that the party do something quickly to bring about a happier condition of affairs between the F. M. B. A. men and the Republicans. The committee agreed that the best thing Mr. Jones could do was to attend to his own affairs, and if the F. M. B. A. trio had any proposition to make they should come to the people who had the votes, not Mr. Jones, who could not even participate in the joint session. They rose up as one man and sat down on Alfred M.

There is no disposition to leave Gov. Oglesby at all, and he will be the party candidate unless indeed an election occurs or the choice of some other distinctive Republican be made. The Jones-Streeter boom is dead. The Republicans won't listen to the proposition, and spew it from their mouths as a most unsavory morsel.

There will be two or three ballots tomorrow with the same old 101, 100, 3, result. Enough pairs are being made to insure a cessation of hostilities over Saturday and Monday.

Great pressure is being brought to bear on Mr. Crafts to announce his committees, and he will be compelled to let go of them before long. Three or four resolutions requesting him to report them have been prepared, and one is almost certain to be introduced in a day or two. The Speaker would prefer not to announce them until after a Senator has been elected lest some aspiring statesmen be disappointed over their assignments and rebel.

BEFORE THE STEERING COMMITTEES.

The F. M. B. A. Proposition and What Was Done with It.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Republican steering committee held several meetings today, at one of which Representative Cockrell on behalf of the F. M. B. A. party was present. At the first meeting this afternoon Chairman Jones of the Republican State Central Committee addressed the members of the steering committee at length upon the Senatorial situation. He stated definitely the proposition which had been submitted to him by the F. M. B. A. party through Representative Cockrell.

"This proposition is," said he, "that if the Republicans will decide to support either A. J. Streeter, Representative H. H. Moore, or Editor John P. Stelle of Mount Vernon the F. M. B. A. party will fuse with us upon the election of a United States Senator. The question for you gentlemen to consider is whether it is preferable to enter into negotiations with the F. M. B. A. party or to stick to a straight Republican candidate. We have 100 votes in this General Assembly. In the ordinary course of things it takes 108 votes to elect. We are therefore three votes short for the election of United States Senator. These three votes are offered to us by the F. M. B. A. representatives upon certain conditions. These conditions are now before you. They are that the candidate selected must be a joint candidate, and be either Streeter, Moore, or Stelle. I make no recommendations to your steering committee. I simply state the situation to you and leave you to decide whether it is better for us as a party to join with the F. M. B. A. in the election of an independent candidate or stand by Oglesby or some other recognized Republican, and go down, if we must, with colors flying."

Discussing the Situation.

The situation was discussed at great length by members of the committee. The subject principally debated, however, was not the special availability of Streeter, Moore, or Stelle, but whether it was wise for the Republican party to consider any candidate not a firm believer and teacher of Republican doctrine. The preponderance of sentiment was rather in favor of fighting a few days longer on the same old line before entering into any decisive negotiations with the F. M. B. A. members which would result in the stronger party going to the weaker. Upon one point the majority of the committee seemed to agree. This was that if it were decided to seriously entertain the proposition of the F. M. B. A. the offer should not be confined to the three candidates suggested, but, in addition to Streeter, Moore, and Taubeneck, to name as many more men as possible who would likewise be agreeable to the F. M. B. A. party in case they should receive Republican indorsement. Upon one other point the committee was a unit—namely: that no attempt should be made to throw the Republican party vote to any combination candidates unless it were definitely ascertained in advance that the Republicans would go to that as a unit. It was thought in case it seemed advisable to accept any candidate tendered by the F. M. B. A. party the steering committee should first canvass the House and Senate and be able to definitely report that such combination would be supported by every Republican legislator. The committee fully appreciated that an unsuccessful attempt to combine with the farmers would be fatal and that no attempt to fusion would be made unless it be first known that Evans, MacMillan, Secrest, Bacon, Miller, Nohe, and others can be induced to renounce their present position and consent to vote for a fusion candidate.

Must Receive United Support.

At 9 o'clock tonight another meeting of the steering committee was held, at which the Senatorial question was again discussed. The debate took a wide scope this evening, and was directed principally to the necessity of inquiring fully into the political convictions and antecedents of any combination candidate whom the Republicans might decide to support. It was the general sense of the committee that a candidate offered by the F. M. B. A. party should not receive Republican support until it were positively known from his own pledges and the assurances of the F. M. B. A. party that he would vote with the Republicans in the United States Senate upon the principal leading issues of the day. Streeter, Moore, and Stelle came in for only incidental discussion, the prevailing sentiment being that no formal negotiations should be opened with the F. M. B. A. party until a longer list of candidates were presented. In other words the steering committee decided that they would not officially entertain the F. M. B. A. proposition for fusion until at least half a dozen candidates were presented and assurances received from the F. M. B. A. party as to the future actions of each of these candidates upon National issues in the United States Senate if elected.

The committee again discussed the necessity of unanimity of action in case it was decided to go outside the Republican party for a Senatorial candidate. It was resolved that the wiser method of ascertaining the sentiment of the Republican members would not be by any party caucus but for the steering committee to canvass the House and Senate to be sure of the unanimous support of the party for any candidate who might be indorsed. Thus the negotiations are reduced to the simple principle of unanimity. Each Republican legislator is frankly recognized in this crisis to be as big as his party; every man is left to stand out and frustrate success for the negotiations if his conscience and his inclinations so induce him. There will be no dictation, no party whip, and it is to be understood in advance if the Republicans vote with the F. M. B. A. party they are to vote as a man. If such unanimity cannot be secured the party will go down with flying colors for Richard J. Oglesby or some other Republican candidate.

To Meet Again Today.

When the committee adjourned tonight Chairman Fuller was requested to notify the F. M. B. A. Representatives that they would be pleased to receive one of their representatives at a meeting of the steering committee to be held tomorrow morning. This man will be Dr. Moore, the Chairman of the F. M. B. A. steering committee, and he will be requested to state definitely the full scope of the propositions which the farmers will submit and to state what assurance the Republicans are to have that any man whom they assist the F. M. B. A. party to elect will vote with the Republican party upon certain National issues in the United States Senate. Thus the preponderance of sentiment is that no man whom the F. M. B. A. party may suggest as a compromise candidate will be accepted unless he and the agrarian party first give pledges of his action with the Republicans upon certain of the leading issues in the United States Senate.

What Senator Fuller Says.

Senator Fuller, Chairman of the Republican Senatorial steering committee, tonight said:

"I think there is a possibility that ultimately a candidate may be found who will be agreeable to the Republicans and F. M. B. A. men. Of course, there will be long and careful consideration and mutual concessions before such a man is found. It is altogether a question of concession and compromise. We will go to the support of no compromise candidate unless we first know that we are to go as a unit. No hasty action will be taken. It is not a question of hours but of days and possibly of weeks. There will be no

[Continued on sixth page.]

HORROR IN A COAL-MINE.

EIGHTEEN MEN LOSE THEIR LIVES AT JEANESVILLE, PA.

An Abandoned Working Filled with Water Gives Way, Flooding the Chamber Below It and Drowning Nearly All the Miners—Thrilling Experience of the Few Who Escaped—The List of the Dead—Alleged Causes of the Disaster.

HAZLETON, Pa., Feb. 4.—Eighteen men in watery graves marks the result of the most awful mine horror that has ever occurred in this region. Jeanesville, the pretty little mining village of J. C. Hayden & Co., two miles across the mountains from this place, is the scene of the disaster which has resulted in such appalling loss of life and which has brought desolation and anguish to so many homes and dear ones.

At 11 o'clock this morning while Charles Boyle and Patrick Coll of Leviston were engaged in drilling a hole in their chamber in the lower lift of No. 1 slope of J. C. Hayden & Co. at Jeanesville they broke into the old No. 8 slope that has been idle for five years and had been flooded to the mouth with water. William Brislin, a driver, was driving at the bottom of the slope, when he felt the wind coming and cried out:

"Boys, for God's sake, run for your lives or we will all be drowned."

In a moment the force of water came and Brislin barely escaped with his life. Besides him six others were saved. They are Henry Gibbon, John Neline, John Boyle, Charles Boyle, William Coyle, door-tender, and Patrick Coll.

The water rose rapidly and before any attempt could be made to rescue the rest of the workmen the water flowed in and in five minutes the slope, which is 624 feet deep, was filled to the mouth, and eighteen men who but a few hours before with light hearts left the bright sunshine and clear sky to descend into the dark cavern of coal were buried in watery graves and their lifeless bodies, blackened and maimed, are alone left to tell the terrible cost of mining coal.

The Lost Are:

LAWRENCE REED, married, eight children.
JAMES GRIFFITHS, married, one child.
EDWARD GALLAGHER, married, two children.
JAMES WARD, married, eight children.
HARRY BULL, married, seven children.
JOSEPH MATSKOWITCH, married, four children.
BARNEY M'CLOSKEY, single.
PATRICK KELLY, single.
JAKE WIASTO, single.
MIKE SMITH.
JOHN BERNO.
TOM GLIK, married, one child.
TOM TOMASKASKAY, married, three children.
JOE ASTRO, single.
BOSCO FRINKO, single.
THOMAS GREKO, single.
JOHN BOYLE, single.
SAMUEL PORTER, single.

Sad Scenes at the Slope.

The news of the disaster created the wildest excitement, and the mouth of the slope was soon thronged with people frantic in their efforts to obtain information of the inmates of the mine.

When all the men who escaped reached the surface and it was known who the lost were the excitement increased, and in less than half an hour hundreds of men, women, and children gathered around the slope, and the terrible scenes of anguish that ensued cannot be depicted, wives imploring piteously of the miners standing by who knew only too well the fatal result to save their husbands from the terrors of a watery grave; little children crying for the papa who would never return; relatives and friends wringing their hands in sorrow and distress and appealing to a merciful Providence to save all, when within each breast was the certain feeling that their prayers would be unanswered.

The weather, which was bitterly cold, did not have any effect toward diminishing the crowd, and it was only after the terrible result was made plain that none of the intombed men were living or could possibly be reached until all the water was pumped out of the slope that the grief-stricken friends of the unfortunate men could be induced to go to their homes.

Pumping Out the Water.

When a reporter arrived at the scene, about 12:30 o'clock, J. C. Hayden & Co. had a large force of men at work under Master Mechanic Rude placing pumps in position. One was got in working order in a short time, and every stroke of the pump was watched anxiously by the onlookers, who seemed to count the throbs of the mighty engine as it forced the gallons of black and sulphurous water from the mouths of the huge column pipes at the entrance of the slope. A large duplex Cameron pump was also in working order by 7 o'clock tonight and every minute takes 1,500 gallons from the slope where the men are intombed.

The firm of Hayden & Co. will pump the water out as rapidly as machinery placed in position can do the work. How long it will take is a question, since no definite idea of the volume of water can be ascertained. Some of the miners say it will take four weeks before the bodies can be reached, others say twice as long, since all the water that had collected in the abandoned No. 8 slope will run into this lift of No. 1 slope, and will of course have to be pumped out.

A Miner's Experience.

Mr. Brislin, one of the escaped miners at the bottom of the slope, said to a reporter:

"I was waiting at the bottom of the slope for a trip to come out. Suddenly I heard a loud noise, and I thought it was the trip coming out. Then a fearful blast of wind came and knocked me down the gangway. I cried out to James Griffiths. Then the wind blew his light out as suddenly as it did mine. I tried to run for the slope, but stumbled and fell. Then John Boyle and John Neems came running out. Neems' lamp was burning, and through the aid of Neems' light we got to the slope. The water came pouring after us as we ran. We got to the slope and then the light went out. We clambered up as fast as we could and the water came rushing after us, rising very quickly. In five minutes the water rose 208 yards to the mouth of the slope, the pitch of which is 88 degrees."

Alleged Causes of the Disaster.

The civil engineer in charge of the Jeanesville mines was a man from Pottsville, La Fevre Womalsdorf. Many causes are advanced as to the cause of the disaster. Some charge it to neglect to notify the workmen of the dangerous proximity of the water. The slope in question, where the accident occurred, is a new slope which was sunk from the bottom of a worked-out slope. The latter has been flooded for at least sixteen months, and only a few of the old miners knew of the presence of that great body of water, and many a time had the remark been made that if the lower gangway workings were driven up too near a dreadful accident would be the result. None of the workmen had any idea that the workings were driven as near to the water as they were.

ANOTHER MINE HORROR.

Three Men Lose Their Lives Near Wilkesbarre—A Warning That Was Not Heard.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Feb. 4.—Another terrible mine disaster occurred in No. 3 colliery of the Susquehanna Coal company at Grand Tunnel, near Wilkesbarre, this afternoon. The cause was exactly similar to the horror at Jeanesville this morning. In an abandoned part of the mine, which was closed, was a great body of water held as if in a large tank. In the adjoining chamber a number of miners were blasting or loosening the coal. An unusually heavy charge was fired and it so thinned the wall that the heavy volume of water broke through and made a passageway for its rush as wide as the gangway itself. A scene of consternation ensued. Some of the miners were given warning and ran for their lives ahead of the rushing flood. Three men—John Riner, Mike Shelsuk, and William Cragle, all married and men of family—did not hear the warning in time and were closed in in their chambers. Nothing has been seen of them since and it is thought that the waters closed in on them and that they were drowned.

HURLED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Serious Wreck on the Canadian Pacific—Many People Injured.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Shortly before noon today a sleeping-car of the through west-bound express on the Canadian Pacific railway was thrown from the track by a broken axle, about a hundred feet east of a trestle bridge near Schreiber, on the Lake Superior section. The car ran half way across the bridge, tearing up the ties, and was then precipitated over the side and fell fifty or sixty feet to the ground. There were ten passengers in the sleeping-car when it fell over the embankment, all of whom were crushed and mangled among the ruins of the broken car. Fortunately some of the sleeping-car passengers were in the dining-car at the time and escaped injury. A surgeon was on the ground soon after the accident and another was sent from Port Arthur. The following are the names of the injured:

MR. HARSTON of Winnipeg, seriously injured about the body.
T. S. HIGGINSON, leg broken.
DR. MCLEAN, injured about the body and head cut; injuries serious.
MR. G. W. EES, cut about the head; injuries slight.
Mr. W. ALEXANDER, scalp wounds.
MR. F. B. MCNAMEE, Montreal, cut about the head.
MISS MARY REDMOND, bruised.
MRS. DR. TORRANCE, injured about the right shoulder and back; serious.
MR. E. H. HIGGINBOTHAM, cut about the head and back; seriously injured.
MR. R. J. REDMOND, cut about the head and right leg injured.

One Miner Killed and Two Injured.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Feb. 4.—By an explosion of powder at Neilson Colliery this afternoon John Duesman, a miner, was killed and two Huns were so badly injured that they will die.

"DOC" WILSON'S LETTER TO HIS SISTER.

He Claimed to Be Stopping at the Grand Pacific in Chicago.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—THE TRIBUNE correspondent called upon Mrs. George M. Rice, sister of "Doc" Levy Wilson, who was reported to have lost his life in Arizona, today at her home in Uxbridge and made inquiries relative to the letter which she was said to have received from Wilson dated in Chicago. She said the letter related largely to family matters of only personal interest and she had sent it to another brother in Connecticut. Wilson at that time was stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel in Chicago. He stated in the letter, however, that he should leave the next day for Iowa in connection with certain business matters in which he was interested. From there he intended to return to New York, reaching there, he thought, the last of this week, and he instructed his sister to address him at the Grand Union Hotel, New York City. He told his sister that he was connected with a business house in London, England, but did not state the nature of it, and Mrs. Rice says she has no idea what it is. Mrs. Rice says she hears from her brother only occasionally by letter or by unexpected calls.

The clerk at the Grand Pacific Hotel could find no trace of "Doc" Wilson either on the register or on the books. He thought if Wilson had been at the hotel he would have remembered him unless he staid there under an assumed name.

PRESIDENT STICKNEY AS AN AUTHOR.

He Has Written a Spicy Book on the Railroad Situation.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4. — [Special.] — A book which is destined to create a distinct sensation in the business and literary world has just been written by A. B. Stickney, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City road. It will be remembered that a short time since Mr. Stickney was present in a gathering of railway magnates in New York City and completely paralyzed the elegant gentlemen of Gotham by frankly avowing his belief that, though personally they might be trustworthy enough, yet as officials he would not risk them out of sight with his watch or credit them under oath. The same breezy spirit is abroad in the work under consideration, and if one may credit the judgment of a gentleman who has read the manuscript it will likely be the most widely read and talked about volume that has ever emanated from Minnesota authorship. Mr. Stickney discusses the history and development of the railroad systems of the West, describes the forces which produced the Granger legislation, pays his respects in a vivacious and poignant way to the Inter-State Commerce act, and then discusses at length the remedies demanded in the interests of the public and of the companies alike for their conduct in the future.

SUBSIDIZING THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Transcontinental Lines Pay $1,200,000 a Year to Prevent Competition.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The fact that the Canadian Pacific railway is exacting a "subsidy" of $500,000 a year from the American transcontinental railroads in consideration of its keeping out of the California business will probably be brought to the front at Washington shortly in debates on proposed legislation hostile to Dominion railroads.

The Western Traffic Association will consider the matter, too. The "subsidy" was agreed upon just before that organization was formed. It is very much on the same principle as the payments, popularly recognized as blackmail, which the Pacific Mail Steamship Line squeezes out of the same railroads in consideration of its not cutting rates to Pacific points. These payments aggregate about $700,000 a year, so it will be seen that the transcontinental lines pay altogether $1,200,000 annually in bribes and douceurs to their competitors. At the present time the Canadian Pacific has received over $125,000 from the transcontinental lines. As a business procedure the investment has paid the latter well. Besides refraining from billing freight to or from California Mr. Van Horne has agreed not to start his projected line of steamers from British Columbia to San Francisco, and has withdrawn his agency from the latter point.

MICHIGAN SALT MEN REORGANIZE.

Important Action by the Manufacturers at a Meeting in Saginaw.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A meeting of the salt manufacturers of Michigan was held here today for the purpose of taking action in regard to the determination of members of the Michigan Salt Association to allow the organization to expire by limitation March 31, 1891. The formation of a gigantic stock company, it was argued, was not practicable, and to allow individual manufacturers to operate in the markets of the country without restraint was only fostering ruinous competition. So in the opinion of a majority present nothing better than to reorganize the Michigan Salt Association under certain new conditions could be done. Finally a resolution binding those present to reorganize and become members of the Michigan Salt Association in case 95 per cent of the manufacturers of the State could be induced to enter the fold was adopted.

KILLED A BANKER'S WIFE

HORRIBLE MURDER BY ROBBERS IN A NEBRASKA CITY.

Mrs. S. B. Cowles the Victim—She Was Choked to Death and Her Husband Left for a Corpse—Clarks, Neb., the Scene of the Tragedy—A Reward of $5,000 Offered for the Villains' Capture—Details of the Shocking Crime.

CLARKS, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The entire community is aroused over the murder of Mrs. S. B. Cowles, wife of the President of the Pacific Bank of this city, by an unknown. The crime was perpetrated about 3 o'clock this morning and the details of the affair flashed over the village an hour later.

The Cowles residence is situated on the outskirts of the town. The victim and her husband retired in an upper chamber about midnight with their 5-year-old child. Cowles was aroused by a voice proceeding from the kitchen. Not suspecting the presence of burglars he arose in his night robe and started to ascertain the cause. His wife begged him to desist. Suddenly as they were discussing the advisability of searching the premises the chamber door was violently kicked open and a burly masked man with a revolver in his hand sprang into the room. In an instant the heavy gun was brought down on Cowles' head and he sank to the floor unconscious. Seeing her husband struck down the frightened woman uttered several piercing shrieks. Neighbors heard three agonizing screams emanating from the Cowles residence and all was quiet. A light was observed in the chamber occupied by the family, but before those aroused by the screams arrived at the scene of the tragedy the lamp was extinguished.

Choked to Death.

An entrance was effected and three men rushed to the sleeping-room. In the doorway they stumbled over the figure of the banker. He was covered with blood from a ghastly wound in the head. The form of the wife was lying across the foot of the bed. Her tongue extended from her mouth, her eyes were almost bursting from their sockets, and the imprints of finger-nails deep in her throat told the story of the crime.

Within a foot of the murdered woman lay her babe peacefully sleeping, not having been aroused by the dying struggles of the mother. Physicians were hastily summoned. All efforts to restore Mrs. Cowles were fruitless. Life had been effectually choked from her body, but the corpse was still warm, showing that the crime was committed only a few minutes before.

While a body of men scoured the community in search of the perpetrator of the foul deed the body of the banker was taken up and placed on the bed alongside that of his wife. Then it was discovered that some life remained. After repeated efforts he was restored to consciousness. He described the murderer as five feet, eight inches high, well dressed, and having jet black hair. The villain did not speak during the struggle, and as the period prior to Cowles being knocked senseless was so brief he had little opportunity to observe his assailant.

Robbery the Motive.

Investigation developed the fact that robbery was the motive for the crime. The house had been thoroughly ransacked for valuables. So complete was every receptacle supposed to contain money searched that it is certain that more than one burglar figured in the crime, as the time allotted for the work after the screams of Mrs. Cowles were heard was exceedingly brief. Not more than twenty minutes elapsed after the screams were heard before the neighbors burst open the front door to gain admittance. Fifty dollars was secured from the pocket of the banker and as much more from the drawer of the dresser. The jewelry case of Mrs. Cowles was taken. It contained a gold watch, diamond brooch-pin, and a few minor articles of jewelry. The sum total of the booty obtained by the burglars could not have been over $800. The imprints of muddy feet could be observed on all the carpets in the house.

A panel of the kitchen door had been neatly removed, showing the work of experts. A quantity of silverware had been piled in the middle of the dining-room floor. Evidently this was accomplished by the burglars before going to the bedchamber and after the screams of Mrs. Cowles they had not time to remove it. The jewelry case, emptied of its contents, was found a few yards from the house, as if hastily dropped by the murderers.

The stricken husband immediately offered a reward of $1,000 for a clew to the murderer or murderers and $5,000 for them. Every man in the entire village is searching the surrounding country for the burglars or clews.

Flight of the Murderers.

Their flight from the scene of the murder was in the direction of the railroad, though they could only be traced a hundred yards through the snow. After that the tracks were lost in the village street. The footprints evidenced the fact that two men were engaged in the crime. Both men wore overshoes, from the imprints apparently new. As their flight was apparently directed towards the railroad and the limited express of the Union Pacific passed the city in both directions within twenty minutes after the crime it is thought the men left the village on one of the two trains and are now in some of the cities to the east or west. The country in the immediate vicinity of the town affords little or no concealment to the burglars, and unless they escaped by the railroad their capture is assured. The Pinkerton Detective Agency has been wired for its best men. The services of the Denver detective force have also been secured. The description of the man who struck Mr. Cowles down, though vague, as secured by the banker, has been sent out to all officials.

EWING ATTACKS LOCKHART.

Church Rules Cited Against the Standard-Oil Potentate.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. R. B. Ewing, D. D., who was deposed from his charge here and driven from the United Presbyterian Church for marrying his deceased wife's sister, has come back at his accusers. Said he today: "There were in our congregation other alleged violators of the church law. My marriage was not a violation of law. Though our church laws forbid it my friends and I supposed the statute was dead. My bitterest prosecutor was Charles Lockhart, who is the heaviest stockholder in the Homewood Driving Park Association. I think my marriage was used by my prosecutors only as a subterfuge to gain other ends. My case is that of a minister without crime deposed and cast out of the church to retain a man who has considerable money invested in horse-racing grounds, or at least suffers his holdings to be used for the purpose and to get his money. That is strangely inconsistent, isn't it? I know the prosecution against me would not have been brought had not Mr. Lockhart withdrawn his family from the church and threatened to stop his financial aid." Mr. Lockhart is President of the Standard Oil company and many times a millionaire.

Hatch Feels Much Encouraged.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Clark W. Hatch, the Boston insurance broker charged with forgery by the Travelers' Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., was given a hearing before the Central Court at Worcester today, and bound over in $10,000 for the grand jury. Hatch will endeavor to prove that the crime was committed by some one other than himself. Since Monday, when he was first taken into court, he has planned out a line of defense in which, while trying to prove his own innocence, he will also demand that the prosecution show good cause for taking the step they have. Hatch is much encouraged by the manner in which his friends all over the country have stood by him during the present crisis of his life.

A BREWERY IN ONE SMALL ROOM.

Officers of an Alleged Brewing Company Arrested for Swindling.

When Robert Seyer, Henry C. Meyer, Frank W. Meyer, and Gustav Bleutuert started a brewery at No. 1013 Seymour street with a capital of several hundred thousand dollars they did not intend to sell out to an English syndicate or water the stock to make money. According to Charles Mueller and Martin Feyser, they had a new scheme to increase their bank account.

These two men swore out warrants for Seyer, as President and Treasurer, and the other persons as officers of the brewing company, charging them with conspiracy to defraud and obtaining money by false pretenses. All the parties were in Justice Going's court yesterday and the following allegations were made:

Julius Duensing said he was employed as bookkeeper at the brewery and testified that the concern had manufactured and sold about forty-five gallons of beer, or one barrel, since Jan. 23. He had one share of stock worth $100, but it was not payable until May 1. The brewery was contained in a room 22x50 and the output since the company was organized did not exceed 100 kegs.

The complainant Mueller said that he saw an advertisement in a German paper which offered employment to brewers. He went to the brewery and Seyer told him that security was necessary before he could go to work. The schedule of prices was $100 for ordinary workmen, $200 for the position of foreman, and $300 for foreman of the bottling department.

Martin Feyser testified to the same facts and also that he and Mueller paid in the neighborhood of $500 for positions in the alleged brewery for themselves and others.

William Greenburg said he put up a deposit to go to work as foreman of the bottling department, but as there was no bottling department in existence he was put to work firing the engine. He never saw any beer go out of the brewery, and was told that the stock on hand was being aged.

The case was continued to Feb. 10.

LINCOLN'S STOCK IS BOOMING.

Our Minister to England May Take the Treasury Portfolio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Secretary Proctor takes time by the forelock and says he is not going to be Secretary of the Treasury. The talk of Minister Robert Lincoln which has been current for the last twenty-four hours meets with great favor. From the comment heard it seems as though Mr. Lincoln's selection would be the most satisfactory to all elements and to all sections of the country that could be made. His views regarding particular points of financial legislation are not known, as he has never had occasion to define them, but his conservative temperament leads to the belief that he would make an excellent Secretary of the Treasury. While Secretary of War Mr. Lincoln showed an unusual capacity for executive matters, and he also displayed great judgment in avoiding friction. His success as Minister to England is well known. Though he declared his purpose of staying out his term at the Court of St. James his friends have felt that he did it with some reluctance. They believe that he would not be adverse to returning to Washington and becoming a member of the President's Cabinet.

When Edward S. Isham, Robert Lincoln's law partner in this city, was asked yesterday about the chances of Mr. Lincoln's acceptance of the position of Secretary of the Treasury in case it were offered by the President, he said: "I fully believe that Mr. Lincoln would like a post nearer home than the Court of St. James, but in the absence of any communication with my partner since Mr. Windom's death and dearth of positive information as to what the President intends doing I can say nothing further on the subject."

BOUND TO MARRY HER ENGLISH LOVER.

Hattie Harvey, the Actress, Disregards Her Parents' Pleadings.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—There is quite a sensation in theatrical circles over the infatuation of Hattie Harvey, the young Chicago actress, for an Englishman in her company named Brooks. The company disbanded here last week, but the young lady's father, who is employed by the Hotel Richelieu of Chicago, offered to take the company out again if she would give up Brooks, which she refused to do. There have been several exciting scenes in the Grand Hotel, and the girl's mother had two fainting spells over the affair which nearly cost her her life. She is still in a precarious condition. Brooks was married to Annie Leaf, a comic opera singer, who got a divorce from him a few months ago. It is said that he also has a wife living in England. He says that he has not seen her for seven years, and considers that long absence from her equivalent to a divorce. Miss Harvey, who is a pretty girl of 19 years, declares she will marry Brooks, who is about 50. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey will cast their daughter off, as she has been fully informed that her intended husband is an adventurer without money or friends.

EIGHT MEN SAVED BY A DOG.

Thrilling Experience of the Crew of a Shipwrecked Schooner.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 4.—The Gloucester fishing schooner Senator Morgan was dashed ashore in a gale last night at Cow Bay, east of Halifax. The crew had a thrilling experience. About 10 o'clock the vessel struck on the rocky and sandy beach, high up in the breakers. Owing to the storm the men could not see or hear the breakers until after the vessel struck. Two young men, William and Daniel Mosher, saw the signal fires and hurried to the assistance of those on board. When Capt. Morgan discovered them on the beach he threw into the water a tub containing a line. Breakers swept the tub towards the land, and when it got near enough a dog belonging to the Moshers swam out and secured it. By the aid of the line a hawser was taken to the shore and secured. Then the crew, eight in number, had to scramble ashore hand-over-hand, being dashed about in the heavy waves, and often finding it as much as they could do to retain their hold on the rope.

BAY CITY FISHERMEN SAFELY LANDED.

The Men Who Were Carried Out Into the Bay on the Ice All Escape.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—All the fishermen who were on the ice when it broke up and was blown out in Saginaw Bay are safe. The men think they had a close call, but the great floe landed them at Big Creek, nine miles from the mouth of Saginaw River. This was after it had floated out fifteen miles and was blown back by the wind, which shifted. At present the bay is almost entirely free from ice. The loss will not amount to a great sum, but to some of the fishermen will be a severe blow, as their shanties and contents represent the profits of an entire season's work. Reports to the effect that many of the men were badly frozen are without foundation. The accident will break up the fishing business to a great extent this winter.

WERE SHOT BY THE FISHERMEN.

How the Disappearance of Two Neenah, Wis., Boys Is Explained.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4.—When, in October, two boys named Hanson disappeared from Neenah, Wis., the boat being found on its side in Lake Winnebago, it was supposed they had been accidentally drowned. Late developments show that the boys were probably shot by angry fishermen while meddling with nets laid by the latter and were buried some place along the shore of the lake.

LAST EDITION.

WANTS PALMER TO QUIT.

Col. Morrison Thinks Another Man Should Be Given a Show.

THE GENERAL CAN'T WIN.

Pressure from Other Quarters for a Change in Candidates.

DEMOCRATS GETTING RESTLESS.

They Are Anxious to Make a Shift of Some Kind.

LIVELY DEBATE ON THE F. M. B. A. CHARGES.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Democrats have voted for Gen. Palmer now almost sixty times. He has received the full party strength whenever the roll has been called in joint session. The same old story of an election tomorrow, next day, and next week is being hawked about the hotels, but it is a patent fact, however, that the Governor is no nearer a seat in the Senate than he was thirty days ago. He cannot get the farmer votes unless there is a big break-up of some unforeseen character, and his chances are not brilliant. There is a growing sentiment among the Democrats that Gov. Palmer ought presently to return his thanks for the continuous and hearty support of his 101 followers and give some other Democrat a possible chance of election. This feeling exists in Cook County, and all through the State as well. The fact that it is spreading rapidly is evidenced by the further fact that the tone of the editorials of many of the leading Democratic papers in Chicago and elsewhere is changing all the time, and less and less of the last-ditch order.

Veering Away from Him.

The story of Casabianca reads well, but there is a faction of the Democrats opposed to Gen. Palmer's posing as a political Casabianca in this critical juncture. They say: "The deck is getting hot. If pa doesn't come to help you, General, you better get a boat and scull ashore." The General will be surprised a little when he sees that some of his most stanch newspaper followers are veering away from him and by indirection at least telling the party it is high time to consider another candidate. He will see this state of affairs before he is a week older, provided no election occurs in the meantime.

The Democrats cannot elect without the help of the farmer-men, and only the other day one of the F. M. B. A. Representatives said he and his colleagues, when they were relieved of political obligations, presumably to Mr. Streeter, would probably present to the Democratic party the name of certain men of Democratic antecedents for whom they could vote, as they were not pledged against them by ante-election promises. The F. M. B. A. Representatives are in just that position, and have evidently agreed on a candidate other than Mr. Streeter. The gentleman's identity is a closely guarded secret and will not probably be revealed until the proper time arrives, if it ever does. The man's name will not be presented to the joint assembly until even the most captious of Gen. Palmer's intimate friends shall have been fully satisfied the General cannot get the votes necessary to elect him. When this day comes a surprise may be expected.

Col. Morrison's Letter.

The sentiment in favor of Gen. Palmer's with

the law is inequitably enforced by the board; and

WHEREAS, There is a growing belief that the board is conducted and maintained largely in the interest of corporations and designing politicians; therefore,

Resolved, By the House, the Senate concurring, that we hereby indorse the popular demand that the office of Commissioners be elective.

Resolved, That it is the sense of the General Assembly that the several stock-yards doing business in the State ought to be placed under the supervision and control of said board when elected.

The minority, or Republican, report was as follows:

We are unable to concur in the report of the majority of this committee for the reasons following:

The preamble to the resolution implies charges against the present members of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission which are not supported by any evidence whatever produced before this committee. We concur in the following resolution and move its adoption:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, That we do hereby indorse the popular demand that the office of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner be made elective, and it is resolved that it is the sense of the General Assembly that the several stock-yards doing business in this State ought to be placed under the control and supervision of such Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners when elected.

"The only difference," said Mr. Prince, "between the majority report and the minority report is with reference to the charges made against the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners."

Mr. Prince quoted the act in regard to the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners, which says that it shall be the duty of the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to personally investigate and ascertain whether the provisions of the act are violated by any railroad corporation, etc., etc. Mr. Prince asked why there was no evidence before the committee or before the House that these Commissioners had not observed the carrying out of the provisions of the law with reference to the 14,000 miles of railway in the State of Illinois.

"No public charges have been made by any shippers against this commission," said he, "and until such charges are made and investigated, this House is doing wrong to consider the report."

There was a long discussion, which finally ended without any action being taken, on the arrival of the hour for the joint assembly.

WANT THE COMMITTEES NAMED.

The Farmers and Laborers Anxious for Business to Commence in the House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A meeting of the Farmers' and Laborers' Conference was held here today in pursuance of the call originally issued which fixed the date for today, but it was not fully attended by the members representing the Grange, F. M. B. A., Farmers' Alliance, and Knights of Labor in the organization, as some of them naturally supposed that the meeting would not be held until Friday, in accordance with the second call issued, which bore the later date. The proceedings were consequently informal and were participated in by the farmer members of the Legislature and by members of the organizations named who are in the city. There was some talk about the establishment of the proposed farmers' plow factory, but no action on the subject was taken. There was also a long discussion on the binding-twine question and of a proposition on that subject made to the Executive Committee.

Consternation was occasioned among the Democrats present by the presentation of a resolution calling upon Speaker Crafts to immediately announce the House Committees in order that the work of legislation might proceed. This was championed by the labor men present, and was favored also by the farmer members, but the hour was then late and the Democrats present succeeded in postponing action upon the resolution until after supper. When the meeting reassembled this evening it immediately became apparent that the Democrats had packed it to prevent action on the resolution. Every Democratic Senator and Representative who belongs to any farmer or labor organization and could get into the meeting under any pretext was promptly on hand, ready to vote against the resolution. The result was a wrangle over the question of permitting these outsiders to vote and the meeting broke up without action on the resolution.

The only important action taken during the afternoon session was an agreement upon the appointment of a Committee on Legislation, to consist of one man from each organization, to be named by such organization hereafter. It was agreed that all petitions and recommendations concerning legislation should be forwarded by the members of each organization to this committee through their own member of the committee, and that when the entire committee approved of any such request or recommendations to the Legislature they should be submitted as representing the united organizations. It is plain to see that this will result in a lively struggle in the various organizations over the appointment of the members of this Committee on Legislation, as under some circumstances some people would consider these positions in the nature of "a soft snap."

AMENDMENTS TO PARSONS' BILL.

The Railway Commission Measure Before the Elections Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—The subcommittee appointed last week by the House Elections Committee to look into the provisions of the various States governing Railway and Warehouse Commissioners made its report this afternoon at the meeting of the Elections Committee. The report stated that twenty-five States had such commissions. Most of them had three Commissioners, but some had only one. In California, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin these Commissioners were elected by the direct vote of the people. In Kansas the Executive Council, made up of all the State officers, appointed, and in other States the Governors appointed them. In Alabama, Connecticut, and Florida the official term is of four years' duration; in Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and some other States three years; and in Georgia, Missouri, and South Carolina six years. The subcommittee recommended the amendment of the bill before the committee (Mr. Parsons' bill) by making the term of office six instead of two years.

Mr. Dawdy was opposed to the six years term. "The principal argument in favor of a six-year term," said he, "seems to be that a man should be on a board two years before he has sufficient ability to pass understandingly on the questions coming before him. If an incompetent man should be elected he would have too long a term of office. It would be six years before we could get a good man in his place."

"I have too much confidence in the people of the State," said Mr. Keller, "to think they would elect an incompetent man."

After some further discussion in the same strain the report was adopted, and the subcommittee was instructed to amend the first section of Mr. Parsons' bill in accordance with its report, and report the same to the full committee tomorrow morning.

Mr. Kirby suggested that a clause should be added to the bill providing that during their term of office such Commissioners should not be engaged in any other business than that of the office. Various members spoke on this subject, all agreeing substantially that some such clause would be a good addition to the bill.

The bill as it will be reported to the House tomorrow is as follows:

That there shall be elected at the general election to be held in the several precincts and counties of this State the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November in the year of our Lord 1892 three Commissioners, to be known as the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners. They shall select by lot one of their number, who shall hold his office for two years, one who shall hold his office for four years, the other to hold his office for six years; and at each general election every two years after the general election of 1892 there shall be elected one Commissioner, who shall hold his office for six years and until his successor is elected and qualified.

No person shall be eligible as such Commissioner who is at the time of his election in any way connected with any railroad company or warehouse, or who is directly or indirectly interested in any stock, bond, or other property of, or is in the employment of any railroad company or warehouseman; and no person elected as such Commissioner shall during the term of his office become interested in any stock, bonds, or other property of any railroad company or warehouse, or in any manner be employed by or connected with any railroad company or warehouse, or be actively engaged in any other business or occupation during the term of office as such Commissioner.

BUILDING SOCIETY LEGISLATION.

How Senator Noonan Proposes to Amend the Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—Senator Noonan will tomorrow present in the Senate a bill amending the Building, Loan, and Homestead Association law in detail. This is a measure which has been frequently mentioned as being under consideration by the Cook County building associations, and which has been approved by the Citizens' Law and Order League of Chicago. It will be simultaneously introduced in the House by Representative Townsend of Cook. The bill is as follows:

The Secretary of every building, loan, and homestead association incorporated or doing business within this State shall within twenty days after the close of each quarter of the fiscal year of such association file with the Auditor of Public Accounts of the State of Illinois, together with a fee of $5, a printed statement, under oath, of the receipts and expenditures of such association for such quarter, its assets and liabilities, the number of shares of its capital stock issued, withdrawn, and in force in each series of stock during each quarter; also the number of shares loaned upon in each series of stock. Such statement shall also be verified under oath by at least three members of such association, not officers thereof.

It shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public Accounts whenever five or more stockholders of any such association request in a statement of facts made and sworn to by the same, or whenever he shall deem it expedient so to do, in person or by one or more persons to be appointed by him for that purpose, not officers or agents of or in any manner interested in such association doing business in this State, except as stockholders, to examine into the affairs of any such association incorporated in this State or doing business by its agents in this State; and it shall be the duty of the officers or agents of any such association doing business in this State to cause their books to be opened for the inspection of the Auditor or person or persons so appointed and otherwise facilitate such examination so far as it may be in their power to do so; and for that purpose the Auditor or person or persons so appointed by him shall have the power to examine, under oath, the officers and agents of any such association relative to the business of such association, and whenever the Auditor of Public Accounts shall deem it for the best interests of the public he shall publish the result of any such investigation in one or more newspapers of general circulation, published in the county in which the principal office of such association is located, and annually on or before the 1st day of December in each year the Auditor of Public Accounts shall report in writing to the Governor of the financial condition of all such associations doing business in this State. The Auditor shall receive for such examination by him in person or by deputy the sum of $10 per diem.

And whenever it shall appear to the said Auditor after any such examination that the assets of any such association incorporated or doing business in this State are insufficient to justify the continuance in business of such association, he shall communicate the fact to the directors of such association. Said directors shall be allowed twenty days within which said directors may negotiate such depreciated assets, reduce the amount of the loan or increase the collateral thereto. In case such depreciated assets are not negotiated or made sufficient within the time herein provided then such Auditor shall report the same to the Attorney-General, whose duty it shall then become to apply to the Circuit Court of the county in which the principal office of said association shall be located for an order requiring it to show cause why business of such association shall not be closed and the court shall thereupon proceed to hear the allegations and proofs of the respective parties, either in open court or upon a reference to a master in chancery; and in case it shall appear to the satisfaction of said court that the assets and funds of said association are not sufficient as aforesaid, or the interests of the public require, the said courts shall decree a dissolution of the said association and a distribution of its effects.

Any such association may allow reasonable compensation to its auditing committees for their services as such, and may for the legitimate purposes of such association, on a vote of a majority of all its directors, borrow money in anticipation of not exceeding three months' receipts.

NEW BILLS IN THE SENATE.

A Number of Measures Introduced—The Live-Stock Exchange.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Allen presented a petition for the amendment of the Road law from Scott County farmers.

A message from the House announcing the passage of the joint resolution for investigation of the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange was received.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Newell—Amending the Special Assessment law so as to allow a majority of property-owners to petition city or village authorities to order local improvements.

By Mr. Mahoney—Amending the Chicago Election law by allowing the polls to remain open until 7 p. m.

By Mr. Chapman—Allowing the adoption of a by-law by building and loan associations that will enable directors to determine on dues rate per cent and premium at which money shall be loaned, instead of selling the same to the highest bidder.

By Mr. Humphrey—Amending Compulsory Education laws.

By Mr. Farmer—Allowing dentists of five years' experience before adoption of present law to receive certificates.

By Mr. Leeper—Amending the Road law.

By Mr. Eagle—Amending the Attachment law by allowing attorneys to designate in what paper publication shall be had.

The House Live-Stock Exchange resolution was called up. Mr. MacMillan moved to make it a special order for Friday after the reading of the journal. Mr. Allen wanted it discussed at once. Mr. MacMillan withdrew his motion, but Mr O'Connor at once renewed Mr. MacMillan's motion.

Before the motion was put the Senate went to joint assembly.

After the joint assembly Mr. O'Connor's motion was carried, and the consideration of the House resolution is the special order for Friday.

Adjourned to 11:30 tomorrow.

Amending the School Law.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—Senator Humphrey introduced in the Senate this morning a bill to amend the compulsory school law. The bill amends the law by striking out all that part of it that refers to the powers and duties of boards of education and boards of directors. It provides that a child shall attend for eight weeks either a public or private day school, or shall show that he or she has privately been taught for that length of time the branches taught in a public school which the child is fitted to attend. This shall be shown by a certificate signed by the child's teacher or private tutor and such certificate shall be prima-facie evidence of such attendance. The bill further provides that of the branches taught reading and writing shall be in the English language. Another important provision is that when a child is arrested by a truant officer such officer shall take the child not to a teacher in the schools but to the parent or guardian of such child.

DON'T THINK IT WILL BECOME LAW.

Gamblers Not Much Afraid of Representative Ferns' Bill.

Representative Ferns' bill, which he introduced in the Legislature, inflicting a penalty of two to ten years' imprisonment on keepers of gambling-houses and owners of buildings where gaming is carried on, does not seem to have disturbed the serenity with which the "profession" continues to run wide open, and the contempt for things called laws remains as profound as in the Harrison days of yore.

It is about as easy to find a needle in a haystack as a gambling-house proprietor. When he is found he will not admit he has any interest in the establishment.

"I read the bill," said George Hankins, "but I am not in the gambling business now, so it doesn't interest me much. I don't think it will pass. It's too severe and unconstitutional, I should say. The racetrack interests are too big in this State for such a law to be in force. They would have to close up. The Catholics would have to stop raffles and wheels of fortune at their church bazaars. All that the sporting man wants is to be left alone. It's the old story of the country politicians trying to make laws for the big cities which are not wanted. I'm not afraid of anything that could be done to me if the bill did pass."

"I wouldn't care if the bill did pass," said George Edmanson's manager. "I would like to get out of this business into something better. There's no money in it now anyway. I think it won't be heard of again. They can't make a law against one kind of gambling and let another run wide open. A scare like this comes up every time the House meets, and that's all there's to it."

MAY FREEZE OUT THE PENNSYLVANIA.

Jay Gould's Deal with Roads Running to Southern Points.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Some officials of the Pennsylvania railroad are in a condition of great agitation about Jay Gould's trip over the Richmond Terminal, Louisville and Nashville, and Missouri Pacific systems. As one of them expressed it, they suspect an arrangement between the roads named and the Baltimore and Ohio line which will "freeze out" the Pennsylvania from participation in a large and profitable business and deprive it of its most valuable Southern connections. It appears perfectly natural that the "Little Wizard" should wish to do his business with the lines in which he is financially interested in preference to making deals with companies like the Pennsylvania, with which he is in no way identified.

NOT ENGAGED TO MISS WINNIE DAVIS.

James S. Richardson Says He Wishes the Report Were True.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—James Richardson positively denies that he is engaged to Miss Winnie Davis or that he is in correspondence with her. He says he only wishes it was true. He is an old lover of hers.

WILL DRIVE OUT CAPITAL.

KANSAS ALLIANCE LEGISLATORS AIM A BLOW AT BANKERS.

Speaker Elder's Bill Making Untaxed Notes, Bonds, and Mortgages Illegal Passes the House—A Dynamite Plot to Be Investigated—The Bennett Law Given Its Final Death-Blow in Wisconsin—Indiana Officials to Lose Their Perquisites—Reports from the Legislatures.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The House this afternoon passed Speaker Elder's bill, which provides that every Assessor shall be supplied with a stamp with which to mark every note, bond, and mortgage when presented for assessment, and that unless these securities are so stamped, showing that they have been entered upon the assessment books for taxation, they will not be collectible through the courts. Notes, bonds, and mortgages owned by residents of other States are exempted. The law is a blow directed at bankers and loan agents and it is generally believed that if it is concurred in by the Senate it will result in driving a large amount of capital out of the State as well as keeping Eastern capitalists from negotiating loans here.

A resolution was introduced by Representative Andrews which will cause a sensation, and an unpleasant one, in certain quarters. It is proposed to investigate thoroughly the dynamite explosion that occurred at Coffeyville, Kansas, Oct. 18, 1888, in which the wife and daughter of M. H. Upham, the express agent, were badly injured. It was charged at the time by the leaders of the Union Labor party that the box containing the dynamite was consigned at Coffeyville to persons at Winfield by some one in the employ of the Republican State Central Committee for the purpose of being "discovered" and used as campaign ammunition against the Union Labor party, who were to be dubbed Anarchists and incendiaries. Unfortunately the dynamite exploded while in Agent Upham's charge with the frightful results stated.

The members of the Alliance who are now moving for an investigation claim that the party who invented the plot is now in the employ of the State. It is not known how much of truth there is in this claim, but the person at whom the investigation is aimed is C. A. Henry, assistant to Labor Commissioner Betton. Henry says there is not the slightest foundation for implicating him in the affair, as he was not even in the State at the time, having gone to Ohio some time before. An attempt was made to have the affair investigated by the Legislature two years ago, but the resolution was voted down.

REPEALED THE BENNETT LAW.

The Last Obsequies Performed in the Wisconsin Senate Yesterday.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The celebrated Bennett law is as dead as a Legislature can make it and the only formality now necessary to complete the obsequies is for Gov. Peck, in the capacity of Coroner, to sign the certificate of death. Four Republicans voted with the majority to repeal the law. The Democrats have not yet come forward with a measure to take the place of the deceased law, but it is expected at any time, as soon as Mr. Desmond, the Chairman of the Assembly Education Committee, returns to the Capital. He has not been here this week and the surmise is that he is at work somewhere fixing the bill.

The most interesting feature of the session today was the settlement of the Schofield-Fetzer contested election case by the Senate, which resulted in the seating of Fetzer, Democrat, by a strict party vote of 17 to 14.

CUTTING DOWN FEES AND SALARIES.

A Bill Agreed Upon by a Joint Committee of the Indiana Legislature.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—After a continuous conference for three weeks the Senate and House committees have agreed upon a fee and salary bill which will, it is believed, be speedily passed. It continues the Governor's salary at $5,000 a year, and gives the Secretary, Auditor, and Treasurer of State, and Attorney-General each $3,500, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court $3,000. They are, however, deprived of all fees except the Treasurer and Supreme Court Clerk, who shall be entitled to 10 per cent of their collections. The salaries of deputies and clerks will range from $600 to $1,500. The salaries of county officers are fixed at from $1,000 to $3,200 a year, according to the population of the counties, except in this city, where they will be allowed $5,000 a year. The pay of clerks is to be from $1.50 to $4 a day. It is probable that there will be added to the bill a provision that it shall not affect officers already elected.

The foreign insurance companies are pretty sure to suffer in Indiana from the anti-corporation sentiment. An indication of the legislation that there is likely to be affecting them is given in the action today on a bill which was passed in the House requiring all insurance companies doing business in the State to deposit $50,000 in securities with the State Auditor, which shall be subject to taxation. In the discussion on the bill there was expressed a strong sentiment in favor of taxing all companies heavily on their gross receipts and a bill has been introduced fixing the amount of this tax at 5 per cent.

TO PURIFY ELECTION METHODS.

A Bill to Prevent Corruption Introduced in the Minnesota Senate.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Minnesota House today decided the last of its contested election cases in favor of Daly, Republican, against Durant, Democrat. Mr. Daly is the sitting member, and the House confirmed his title to the seat by a vote of 58 to 39. The Legislature now stands, Senate, Republicans 20, Democrats 16, Alliance 13; House: Democrats 42, Republicans 39, Alliance 33. The Senators hold over to assist in choosing a successor to Senator Davis.

In the Senate this morning Senator McMillan of Minneapolis introduced a sensational bill to prevent corruption in elections. The measure limits candidates to the following expenditures during campaigns: All State officers, including United States Senators and Congressmen, $1,000; all county officers, $500; town and city officers, $250, excepting cities of over 15,000 inhabitants, where the office of Mayor shall be limited to $500. The bill provides that fifteen days before election each candidate shall file a statement with the Town or City Clerk showing in detail all his election expenses. Another statement of the same character must be filed ten days after election. False swearing in statements or any violation of the provisions of the act subjects the guilty party to imprisonment for not less than two years and a forfeiture for life of the right of suffrage.

TO LICENSE SALOON PATRONS.

Novel Revenue Measure Introduced in the Michigan Legislature.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Both branches of the Legislature are after the scalp of Superintendent Newkirk of the State Public School at Coldwater, who with only the most superficial investigation turned over Nellie Griffin to R. C. Canfield, the old man who a few hours later murdered her in the woods near Dimondale. Both Houses ordered a full investigation.

A peculiar bill was presented today. It provides that on payment of $5 and a certificate of good moral character a license be issued to those asking it giving them the privilege of entering a saloon after 10 p. m. The framer thinks that 200,000 licenses would be taken out in a week and the State be thereby a gainer of $1,000,000. He would also place a heavy fine on the liquor dealer who neglected to ask for a license before admitting the thirsty one.

NO CHOICE IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

Prospects for Breaking the Senatorial Deadlock as Remote as Ever.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Today was Hugh J. Campbell's day in the Legislature. He received 59 Independent votes, while Moody held his own at 37, Tripp 24, Melville 20, Van Epps of Sioux Falls 6, E. B. Martin of Deadwood 4, balance scattering. Campbell is the third man the Independents have thus far united on without success. The mystery as to who will be Moody's successor still remains impenetrable. The Republicans got together in caucus last night, but failed to have an understanding, and are still badly disorganized, with both Moody and Melville leading and neither willing to step down.

BLAINE AGAINST CLEVELAND.

That Seems to Be What Quay Wants in the Next Campaign.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—"Yes," said Senator Quay, "it is about time to begin to take 'account of stock' in view of movements preliminary to the Presidential campaign."

"What do you think will be the effect of Hill's abdication of his Presidential position?"

"I regard Hill's election to the Senate, if it secures to Cleveland the nomination, as it is alleged it will do, the best thing that could happen for the Republicans."

"How is that?"

"It is plain that Hill can only carry New York and that Cleveland would lose the State without any doubt. This is the view I take, and it is the one that Republicans who have looked into it take of the question. I hope it is true that Hill has actually abdicated and that Cleveland will be the Democratic candidate next time. It tends to simplify the case very much."

"You count on the Republicans presenting a solid front in support of their candidates?"

"I certainly do."

"And that candidate will be——?"

"Why is not Blaine the best man for the Republicans? What is the matter with Blaine? I do not say he is, but I ask you why he is not?"

"Would Pennsylvania be for him for the nomination?"

"That would depend on whether Blaine wanted the nomination. If he did he would have Pennsylvania at his back."

A Political Intrigue Exposed.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—There is an interesting piece of political intrigue behind the resignation of State Geologist Spencer. By law the State-House officers are appointed a Geological Commission to whom the State Geologist must report. They forced upon Dr. Spencer, who is a capable geologist, a young man of indifferent caliber named Whaley. It has always been a mystery to the public how Whaley could hold such an office. It was in reporting the inefficiency of his assistant that Dr. Spencer got into the difficulty of last Saturday, when he was knocked down by State Treasurer Hardiman. The truth of the matter is that the Geological Department being a new one has to rely upon political influence for its existence, and one of the men who had to be placated was Representative Whaley, who was rewarded with his brother's appointment as assistant.

Prohibition in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The special order of the Senate today was Mr. Vangorder's bill providing for a special election to vote on the Prohibition amendment, the Democrats arguing in favor of having the amendment voted at the general election. Mr. Coggshall was the only Republican voting with the Democrats, and the bill finally passed. Then Mr. Stadler introduced the special License bill of last winter allowing the sale of wine at balls from 1 to 5 in the morning. A resolution was offered by Mr. Erwin calling for prompt investigation of the American Sugar Refining company. He alleged that the company is the successor of the Sugar Trust. Mr. Erwin said the oil trust had been condemned by the courts, and its successor should be investigated.

Fighting for State Offices.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—For the first time since the Connecticut Legislature entered on its contest over the State officers the struggle has today assumed a pacific aspect. The Senate rejected the report of the House Investigating Committee this morning. This cleared the way for a conference committee, which the Senate assented to, after providing that the conference deliberations should not be restricted to the Investigating Committee's report, but should also include the action of the Senate declaring the election of the Democratic State officials.

Republicans Lose Oklahoma.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The news from Oklahoma Territory concedes the election in nearly every county of the Democratic-Alliance ticket. The change is largely due to Gov. Steele's vetoing of the various Capital bills that have been passed and to President Harrison's vetoing the bill allowing Oklahoma City to vote aid to the Choctaw railroad, a road which would have directly benefited a large area of the Territory.

Will Not Contest Burrows' Seat.

DECATUR, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The seat of Julius Cæsar Burrows, Congressman-elect from the Fourth District will, not be contested. George L. Yaple has served formal notice on the Democratic Congressional Committee to discontinue all proceedings, claiming that the allegations of fraud made by overzealous friends were upon investigation found to be without foundation.

SIR JULIAN WASN'T INTERVIEWED.

A News Agency Gets the British Minister Into Hot Water.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The *Times* this morning prints a Washington dispatch credited to a news agency, purporting to give an interview with Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister to the United States, on the recent decision of the Supreme Court permitting the filing of a petition for a writ of prohibition in the Sayward case.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon, without waiting to ascertain whether the interview was authentic or not, editorializes in this fashion:

Sir Julian Pauncefote is guilty of a breach of decorum. Lord Sackville was dismissed for a similar indiscretion. If a British agent abroad cannot hold his tongue he had better stay at home and occupy a humbe and less delicate sphere of usefulness.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The attention of Sir Julian Pauncefote was called this morning by the agent of the Associated Press to the publication of the alleged interview with him in the London *Times* of this morning. Sir Julian was greatly surprised and at once indignantly exclaimed that he had had no interview with anybody on the subject of the Supreme Court decision.

MEETING OF LEAD TRUST STOCKHOLDERS

A Dividend of 50 Cents Per Share Declared —Officers Re-elected.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—At the stockholders' meeting of the National Lead Trust today the trustees declared a dividend of 50 cents per share, payable April 15, 1891, the same to be the first of quarterly dividends which shall hereafter be declared. The President's report showed that the capitalization remained unchanged. The total assets of the trust are $25,128,424. The net earnings for the year, deducting the expenses in running the plant etc., were $2,028,852. President Thompson stated that the trust did not control the White Lead Trust nor the other manufacturing lead interests, although they were the largest dealers. He also said that the trust owned one-eighth of the linseed-oil business, also one-eighth of the oil-refining business. The following ticket was reelected for the ensuing year: President, Col. W. P. Thompson; First Vice-President, Gen. A. T. Goshorn; Second Vice-President, F. W. Rockwell; Secretary, L. A. Coli; Assistant Secretary, J. B. Frothingham; Assistant Treasurer, L. S. Thompson.

ALLIANCE MEN DEMAND FREE SILVER.

Presidents of the State Organizations Meet at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—The Presidents of the State organizations of the National Farmers' Alliance met this morning. President Polk presided, with representatives of Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Mississippi, Kansas, and Pennsylvania present. A committee on silver legislation reported a resolution demanding the free coinage of silver and warning Congress that its action was being closely watched by the farmers and laborers of the country.

The council will endeavor to obtain a hearing before the House Committee on Coinage tomorrow, and if this is accorded the report of the Committee on Silver Legislation will be presented. The Committee on Demands has under consideration the Subtreasury proposition and the land loan plan. There is a strong sentiment in the council that the House Committee on Ways and Means should report to the House the Subtreasury bill so that there may be a discussion of its provisions. There are a number of the members of the council, however, who are opposed to the idea.

Chicago Stock-Yards Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The statement of the Chicago Stock-Yards company for the last year was given to the public here today. This shows that the earnings have been $2,883,476, against $2,451,088 for 1889, an increase of $402,438. The expenses have amounted to $949,063, an increase of $65,620 for 1889. This leaves a net of $1,934,393. The interest charges for the year amounted to $600,000, and the dividend payments to $900,000. The company starts the new year with a surplus of $1,014,393.

'TWAS A DUAL RECEPTION

MRS. STILES BURTON AND MRS. IRA HOLMES GREET THEIR FRIENDS.

One of the Most Notable Social Events of the Season—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Walker's Supper Party—Marriage of Frederick Gilbert Laird and Miss Gertrude Sill—Wedding at Evanston—Nuptial Ceremonies of Frederic W. Gilbert and Miss Augusta C. Wilson.

One of the notable receptions of the season was given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. Stiles Burton and Mrs. Ira Homes at their residence, No. 229 Michigan avenue. On the mantels and tables in the different rooms were large bunches of American beauties, lilies, lilacs, and violets, and about the chandeliers and at the sides of the rooms festooned smilax caught up with clusters of roses. In the hall a mandolin orchestra played. In the dining-room, where refreshments were served, a pretty table was spread. A large mound of yellow jonquils and maidenhair ferns occupied the center, and smaller bunches of the flowers were arranged in vases. At either end were tall silver candelabra with yellow shades.

Mrs. Burton received in a costume of heavy black silk made with a train and high bodice combined with pale gray. Her ornaments were diamonds. Mrs. Holmes wore a gown of black satin brocaded in yellow over a petticoat of pale yellow crêpe richly embroidered in silver. The bodice was slightly open and combined with the silver-embroidered crêpe, and the elbow sleeves were finished with the same. Her ornaments were also diamonds. Assisting at the reception were Mrs. Le Grand Burton in a costume of black silk and net and Mrs. H. Sherman in a gown of black and violet brocaded silk trimmed with violet velvet. During the reception hours, from 3 until 6 o'clock, a large number of guests were present, among whom were:

Mesdames—		
C. J. Barnes,	H. McCormick,	J. H. McVicker,
N. Ludington,	L. V. Parsons,	E. Pike,
A. G. Bigelow,	W. B. Howard,	Mather,
J. Wentworth,	E. Smith,	W. H. Hoyt,
Hall,	H. Howard,	U. Balcom,
C. W. Drew,	Adam,	Baldwin,
E. Ayer,	G. S. High,	J. W. Martin,
H. Wilkinson,	W. S. Warren,	J. Spalding,
Harris,	F. Moyne,	S. Wells,
J. Walker,	J. McKay,	Garrett,
L. Webster,	E. Morton,	Hasford,
J. B. Mayo,	E. Lane,	J. Nye,
W. B. Henry,	Lyon,	J. Chandler,
I. Stearns,	H. O. Stone,	H. Crawford,
G. Otis,	W. Johnston,	Gardner,
Barbour,	Hale,	H. Wheeler,
J. Harris,	O. B. Keith,	Watson.
T. Harris,	J. McKindley,	A. Parker,
A. B. Meeker,	G. J. Kimball,	W. F. Kip,
Smith Jr.,	Foltz,	Van Schaick,
S. Fleetwood,	C. Seal,	Stevens,
W. B. Blackstone,	J. Gillett,	C. D. Berson,
J. Bissell,	H. Shepard,	Walker.
H. May,		
Misses—		
Burton,	Carpenter,	Barnes,
Forsyth,	Grannis,	Chetlain,
Antisdel,	Grannis,	Johnson,
Spaulding,	Belt,	Bell,
Keep,	Stoar,	Kimball,
Boal,	Booth,	Van Schaick.
McCormick.		

SUPPER PARTY AND DANCE.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ransom Walker Entertain at No. 1726 Prairie Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. James Ransom Walker, No. 1726 Prairie avenue, gave a supper party, followed by a dance, last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The house was adorned with clusters of lilies, pink roses, and violets. On the small tables, where supper was served by Kinsley, were large bunches of pink carnations and maidenhair ferns. Hand's orchestra played during supper and later for the dancing.

Mrs. Walker received in a costume of old rose pink silk, combined with green velvet and trimmed with gold passementerie. Her ornaments were diamonds. After supper the guests returned to the ball-room on the third floor, where an informal german was danced, led by Mr. Arthur Meeker. About sixty guests were present, among whom were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
G. Meeker,	F. S. James,	W. B. Walker,
E. S. Tabor,	C. E. Worthington,	L. Laflin.
Williams,	West,	
Misses—		
Harriet King,	Lena Williams,	Grace Murray,
Belle King,	Lucy Keep,	Isham.
K. Jones,	E. Porter,	H. Henderson.
Rewn.	Deering,	Chapman.
Ackerman,	Helen Jones,	L. Kellogg.
Messrs.—		
E. Adams,	R. B. Lamb,	Lockwood.
C. McAlpin,	Lamb,	Shanklin.
A. Farwell,	N. Bigelow,	C. Corwith.
B. Carpenter,	A. Aldis,	G. Carpenter,
J. Meeker,	F. Bentley,	F. Isham.
F. Marsh.		

BENEATH A FLORAL BELL.

Mr. Frederic W. Gilbert Weds Miss Augusta C. Wilson at Evanston.

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Wilson, No. 4436 Ellis avenue, at 8 o'clock last night Miss Augusta C. Wilson was married to Mr. Frederic W. Gilbert of Evanston, the Rev. C. H. Bixby, rector of St. Paul's Church, Kenwood, officiating. The bride was attired in heavy cream satin, medici collar, trimmed with duchesse lace, pearl ornaments. Miss Nellie Foraman, the bridemaid, wore pink mousseline de soie, over pink satin, trimmed with pink ostrich tips. Mr. Lincoln Richards was best man.

The parlors were decorated with roses, smilax, and ferns. The bridal couple stood beneath a bell of white roses lined with pink roses. The mantels and chandeliers were decorated and a bank of ferns covered one side of the hallway.

The wedding was a quiet home affair, only immediate friends and relatives being present. Among those in attendance were the following:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
B. R. Wells,	Will Kent,	G. P. Fisher Jr.,
Graeme Stewart,	D. G. Crandall,	Chas. E. Scribner,
J. D. James,	G. McGregor,	Oliver Jackson.
Mesdames—		
T. Foreman,	E. Williams,	F. M. Stein.
Misses—		
Eloise McGregor,	E. McCoy,	Sarah Powers,
G. Jackson.	Bessie Alsheton,	Daisy Bullard,
Ellis,	Kate Alsheton,	Toledo, O.
Messrs.—		
W. B. Main,	W. W. Nicholls,	Paul Jackson,
W. B. Ball,	A. C. Paterson,	John Ebert.
J. W. Gary,		

HUNDREDS MADE MERRY.

Sixteenth Annual Ball of the Marine Engineers' Association.

Marine Engineers' Association, No. 4, gave its sixteenth annual ball last night at Brand's Hall. There was a large attendance, including many of the best known engineers in the West. Mr. James N. Harris, the National Secretary of the association, was a guest of the corps. Appropriate decorations had been put up about the hall. One piece consisted of a floral steamboat, while flags representing many of the steamship companies on the lakes were displayed. Among those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
Thos. F. Dowd,	W. P. Eddy,	G. M. Furness,
E. E. Morris,	G. T. Geisvan,	D. W. Wise.
J. Donnelly,	F. H. Quinn,	F. Lane,
E. E. Morris,	F. McCormick,	J. Betts,
T. Kehoe,	J. Mallow,	A. McLane,
A. Holmes,	M. Dormer,	M. Stroder,
F. Fennenbry,	J. V. Burke,	J. W. Baker.
M. G. Canfield,		
Mesdames—		
C. Beardman,	H. Smith,	C. G. Wilson.
M. Mck. Johnson.		
Misses—		
Helen Gragg,	Irene Calder,	Emma Daub,
Rosie Daub,	Lena Daub,	Bertie Beadler,
Susie Inman,	Katie Reising,	Mary Barrett.
E. C. Dormer,	Gracie Fogg,	
Messrs.		
D. Robertson,	B. White,	W. P. Lundy,
O. F. Forsyth,	E. J. Crocker,	W. Lake,
F. H. Crocker,		

MARRIED AT HIGH NOON.

Nuptial Ceremonies of Frederick Gilbert Laird and Miss Gertrude Sill.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude Sill, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert T. Sill, and Mr. Frederick Gilbert Laird of Hinsdale, Mass., took place yesterday at high noon in the Union Park Congregational Church. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frederick A. Noble, pastor of the church. Mr. Louis Falk presided at the organ and the church was handsomely decorated.

The bridal procession entered to the music of Cowen's "Ross Maiden." First the ushers—Mr. Frank F. Pratt, Mr. F. R. Pratt, Mr. Ralph E. Beebe, Mr. Henry T. Smith, Mr. Frank E. Sargent, and Mr. Frederick L. Merrill. The maid of honor, Miss Laura Cowles, followed alone, and after her came the bridemaids—Miss Harriet Sill and Miss Mabel Sill. The bride entered unattended and was met at the chancel by the groom and his best man, Mr. William Ayres Lamson. The bride wore a gown of soft gray crêpe, made with a demi-train and high Medici collar. She wore a large hat trimmed with gray ostrich tips and carried a bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor wore a similar costume and carried pink roses. The bridemaids were dressed, one in pink and one in dull green, and each carried bunches of flowers.

After the ceremony an informal reception was held and a wedding breakfast served at the residence of the bride's parents, No 27 St. John's place. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. Mr. and Mrs. Laird will be at home Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 24 and 25, at No. 275 Erie street.

Harrison—Leyden.

A delightful home wedding was celebrated at the residence of Mr.

WOULD PENSION REBELS.

S. W. ALLERTON STIRS UP SOME OF THE GRAND ARMY BOYS.

His Plans for Establishing More Amicable Relations Between the North and South—Vanquished by Other Foes than Indians—McKinley and Peddlers Blamed for a Failure—Again the Government Building—A Revolution in the Cooperage Industry—Waifs' Mission.

Almost the first words uttered by Samuel W. Allerton, who delivered an address before the Veteran Union League in Grand Army Hall last night, were received with a shaking of heads and a muttered word or two on the part of the members of the stanch Republican organization. Only courtesy to the speaker prevented an open demonstration of disapproval. This was what Mr. Allerton said:

Not many years ago I had an opportunity to judge the character of the soldier. I was in old Virginia and there met Confederate and Union soldiers, and heard them converse together like old friends, talking over the old battlefields, telling how they had exchanged coffee for tobacco, showing that they had the spirit of humanity in them and a feeling of friendship, yet standing ready always to do their duty, even to the sacrifice of their lives. When Gen. Lee surrendered to that grand old silent commander, who was as brave as a lion and firm as a rock, he was received more like a brother than an enemy. When our leader turned and said to the Confederate soldiers, "Go home with your guns, cultivate your farms, improve the condition of the country," he said words that will live in history and generations to come, and always will tend to soften men's hearts. Return good for evil! If I had my way I would pension every old Confederate soldier, and win every men and woman in the South to a devoted love of the old Stars and Stripes, emblem of liberty, equality, and justice, so that both the North and the South, the East and the West, might live in harmony and peace for generations to come.

Mr. Allerton appeared to know that his position on the pensioning of the rebels would not meet with approval, but with the rest of his speech the stanchest old Union soldier present could find no fault.

He spoke of the Republican party as the party of progression and the Democratic party as the party of opposition, no matter whether the measures it opposed it believed to be for the good of the country or not. Mr. Allerton spoke of the good of protection, and reviewed the history of the Government to make good his statements. Speaking of the recent Republican Congressional defeats he said:

There are three reasons why the Republican party lost the last campaign: The cry of the selfish man against the pension act; the immense crops of the year, with low prices; and the failure of the country to understand the McKinley bill, coupled with reciprocity.

A eulogy of Mr. Blaine's reciprocity ideas followed.

At the close of the meeting a vote of thanks was passed for the address, but the league failed to indorse all the sentiments. The newly-elected President—D. Harry Hammer—rose in his seat and made something more than an earnest protest against the recommendation for the pensioning of men who had fired on the flag of their country. This brought Mr. Allerton to his feet again and he made a feeling plea in defense of his position, saying among other things:

We had the best of the fight, now let us win back our brothers who have wives and children who feel suffering as keenly as do the wives and children of the North.

Further discussion was cut off by a proposal to take up some unfinished business. This was done after the vote of thanks to Mr. Allerton was passed.

The officers for the coming year elected by the league were as follows: President, D. Harry Hammer; First Vice-President, H. H. Gage; Second Vice-President, F. C. Vierling; Secretary, W. H. Coulson; Treasurer, Jacob Grown; Chaplain, Bishop Fallows; Quartermaster, C. J. Hamlin; Commissary, C. F. Smale; Board of Directors, H. P. Thompson, W. E. Winholtz, and Samuel Kerr.

HALF-STARVED AND NEARLY FROZEN.

The Sorry Condition of a Lad Who Ran Away from Home to Fight Indians.

Half-frozen and almost starved 13-year-old Morris Herbert was taken in by a policeman last night while trying to snatch a few winks of sleep behind a garbage box in an alley near Clark and Madison streets. The youngster had come all the way from Manchester, Conn., where his father, who is a machinist, lives. He had been induced to come West by an older boy, Jim O'Brien of Middletown, Conn., who had pictured the delights of Indian fighting to his junior companion.

At New York City O'Brien deserted Morris, who continued the journey West alone, riding on a freight-train all the way. Poorly clad and having nothing to eat, he reached Chicago in a famished and freezing condition, but by hard begging he managed to get a little food. He passed the night in a hallway and next day continued his begging for food until found by an officer.

He was taken to the Harrison Street Station and given a warm meal and a good bed, and today his father will be notified of his condition. The hardships the youngster has undergone have quite cured him of his desire to fight Two Strike and American Horse, and hereafter he will be satisfied with thrashing his neighbors' boys.

DUE TO M'KINLEY AND PEDDLERS.

The Reason Why a Wholesale Dry-Goods Firm Is Forced to Assign.

Edward Byrne & Son, wholesale dry-goods merchants on the second floor at Nos. 192 and 194 East Madison street, made an assignment in the County Court yesterday, and the senior partner, Edward Byrne, attributes the failure in a great measure to the McKinley bill. The failure is a bad one in a small way and will from present indications realize not more than 35 or 40 cents on the dollar. This is the first failure on record in Cook County in which McKinley and his bill figure.

The assignment was made to James Leahy. The assets are $18,000 and the liabilities $26,254. The creditors are mostly New York dry-goods houses, about twenty in number, but the firm is indebted to John V. Farwell & Co., James H. Walker & Co., and Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co. for small amounts, less than $1,000 to each house.

"The McKinley bill helped in a great measure in compelling the assignment," said John W. Walsh, the attorney for the insolvent firm. "You see the firm had not a very large capital and could not afford to lay up a large stock of goods in anticipation of higher prices because of the prospective passage of the Tariff law, but the larger houses could and did do so, and after the bill became a law the firm didn't have the goods to sell, and consequently it lost its trade, customers transferring their business to those houses which had laid in large stocks."

Another cause which led to the failure was the tardiness of customers in paying up. The bulk of the business was done with peddlers who bought on time and paid when they so minded or not at all. The peddlers sold their goods to the farmers, taking time notes in payment, which in many instances were not paid. Of the assets $16,000 is money due from these peddlers, who have no permanent place and will, in most instances, fail to square their accounts. The firm has been in existence but one year, although the senior member is an old dry-goods man who has been in the business for a quarter of a century.

FLOODED WITH HOT WATER.

The Elbow of a Hot Water Coil in the Government Building Bursts.

There was a small-sized deluge in the Government Building yesterday afternoon. About 4 o'clock an elbow of a hot water coil burst in Room 9 of the Custom-House and let a ton or more of hot water pour down between the walls and come rushing through the floor into Superintendent Howard's office and the east hallways. In a few minutes the chief engineer had shut the water off and a force of women was at work mopping up the miniature lake. There was no damage done and but little inconvenience caused.

MAKES TWO BARRELS A MINUTE.

That Is the Capacity of a Machine Recently Put In Operation.

At Forty-seventh and Pan-Handle streets, near the Oakley Avenue Station of the Grand Trunk railway, a curious invention has just been put in operation. It is a machine for making barrels, and if necessary can turn out two barrels a minute, complete with the exception of the hoops.

The inventor is Mrs. M. E. Beasley, a Philadelphia woman, who patented her ideas about four years ago, but has just put them in practical operation. The machine is the only one of the kind in existence. It is not a complicated one and makes a barrel in this way:

The staves after being steamed are placed on an automatic feeder at the back of the machine. From this they pass to the saw, which cuts the grooves into which the heads fit. This done the staves are ready to be put together. One after another they pass in rapid succession upon two discs, just the length of a barrel apart. On both discs is a head for each end of the barrel and an iron hoop. The instant the last stave is fitted to its place about the heads the iron hoops on the discs are pushed over the barrel to hold the staves in place. Then the barrel drops from the machine and is turned over to a workman, who places hoops upon it and it is ready for the market.

IT HAS EXISTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

Anniversary of the Waifs' Mission—Work and Needs of the Institution.

Yesterday marked the close of the fifth year of the Chicago Waifs' Mission and Training School. The annual meeting was held in the Sherman House and the following Board of Directors elected:

Messrs. Walter Q. Gresham, Richard S. Tuthill, B. F. Hagenauer, J. Irving Pearce, P. E. Brown, B. F. Lighter, W. B. Cowles, A. H. Revell, J. Harley Bradley, Lester C. Hubbard, and T. E. Daniels.

The following were elected members of the Advisory Board:

Messrs. George M. Pullman, Ferd W. Peck, De Witt C. Cregier, W. Penn Nixon, C. M. Henderson, Joseph R. Ingalls, W. G. Beale, G. F. Swift, John R. Wilson, W. J. Chalmers, R. R. Cable, Marvin Hughitt, Lyman J. Gage, C. T. Yerkes, William Deering, T. W. Harvey, E. W. Gillett, George E. Marshall, J. M. Lowrie Decker, T. B. Blackstone, D. K. Pearsons, and Potter Palmer.

Treasurer H. M. Kingman's report showed the total receipts for the last year to have been $9,580.74, expenditures $9,295.75, leaving a balance in the treasury of $294.99.

Superintendent T. E. Daniels read a voluminous report of the workings of the mission for the last year. The report showed the total number of pupils enrolled during the last year to have been 500; total number admitted to the short session, 640; an average daily attendance of 35. The night school has been in operation five months with an attendance of 288.

One thing the officers of the mission have had cause to deplore and that is the cramped quarters of the present Home and Training School at No. 44 State street. It has interfered very materially in the way of successful operations. The following plan is recommended by the officers: A ninety-nine years' lease, the report says, might and could be secured on some available piece of property, a site that would afford business advantages and at the same time yield a favorable outlook to the waifs whose home it is intended to be. On this property a permanent home for the mission could be had of such a character as to meet all the wants of that institution and afford such accommodations for outside enterprises to insure a reasonable return for the money invested.

ALL WORKING IN HARMONY.

The Ninety-fifth Street Electric Road Project Developing Into a Certainty.

The Ninety-fifth Street Electric road project is being rapidly pushed forward. The promoters of the line are thoroughly in earnest and appear to be working in harmony. A meeting of property-owners interested in the construction of the road was held Tuesday at the Grand Pacific Hotel. The demand of the Calumet Electric railway company that $50,000 be raised by the adjoining property-owners was considered.

The railway people have made two propositions. One is that the property-owners build the road-bed and lease it to the railroad company for a long term of years. The second is that the people give a bonus of $10,000 per mile to the company, which will construct and operate the road. The property-owners have decided that the construction estimates made by the road are reasonable, and have decided to pay the bonus of $10,000 for each mile of the road. They agreed to distribute this amount among property-owners as follows: Fifty cents for each front foot on Ninety-fifth street and 25 cents a foot on the intersecting streets back to the half-mile limit. A committee composed of Barnes & Twist and Mr. Flannery was appointed to solicit subscriptions on this basis between State and Halsted streets. Cremin & Brenan and Roy & Nourse were given the next mile. The mile between Ashland and Western avenues will be canvassed by Preble & Co. and B. F. Cronkrite & Co.

B. F. Jacobs and Charles T. Gilbert will canvass the district between Western and Crawford avenues. Real-estate agents consider the road as out of the range of possibilities and as one of the probabilities. The company hopes to begin work by May 1, and agrees to complete the road within a month from that time.

MODELS OF MOVING SIDEWALKS.

Now on Exhibition at the Rookery—First Planned for the World's Fair.

The Secretary of State issued a license last week to incorporate the Multiple Speed and Traction company of Chicago. The incorporators are Octave Chanute, Joseph Stockton, A. P. Gillmore, Arthur Orr, Perry H. Smith Jr., J. L. Cochran, and J. L. Silsbee. The promoters say that the company has obtained full control of the valuable patents, domestic and foreign, which protect the inventions of Max E. Schmidt, civil engineer, and J. L. Silsbee, architect, of this city for an ingenious railway of moving platforms, of which a full description appeared in THE TRIBUNE Nov. 30.

A complete working model of this railway operated by electricity has been on exhibition on the fifth floor in the Rookery Building for some time past. The mechanical principle applied is that of obtaining two motions from the revolutions of one wheel. The model was made with the special object of showing the application of the principle to a three or four mile road, proposed for the transportation of visitors within the grounds of the Columbian Exposition, but the company is looking much further and intends to develop the many merits of the system by introducing the same on elevated roads or subways for suburban traffic. Thus a road constructed with four platforms of differentially increasing speeds of three miles per hour each will carry to the suburbs the unprecedented number of 4,480 seated passengers each hour.

PRESIDENT ELIOT COMES TODAY.

He Will Speak at Central Music-Hall This Evening.

President and Mrs. Eliot of Yale are expected to arrive this morning at 7:35 o'clock. They will stop at the Auditorium Hotel. Moses J. Wentworth, President of the Harvard Club, has invited the following to dine at the Union League Club at 1 o'clock today to meet President Eliot: George M. Pullman, Marshall Field, C. L. Hutchinson, N. K. Fairbank, Norman Williams, John N. Jewett, Carter H. Harrison, A. C. McClurg, Franklin H. Head, President of the Union League, J. J. Glessner, Edwin H. Abbott of Milwaukee, H. B. Stone, Benjamin Carpenter, William Burry, and H. A. de Windt.

In the evening at 8:30 o'clock President Eliot will speak at Central Music-Hall on "The Aims of Higher Education." Friday he dines with Mr. and Mrs. De Windt, at No. 354 Huron street, and is to meet Mr. and Mrs. A. C. McClurg, Mrs. Charles Gilman Smith, and Mr. Edwin H. Abbot. After dinner he will attend a reception given by Mr. J. J. Glessner. Saturday evening he will be present at the thirty-third annual Harvard dinner, which will be given at the Auditorium Hotel. No program has been arranged for Sunday. Monday evening there will be a reception given President and Mrs. Eliot by the Literary Club at the Art Institute.

AWAY BELOW ZERO AGAIN.

Chicago Takes Its Dose of Cold Weather with a Wry Face.

It may be of some comfort to householders whose principal business while at home for the last few days has been carrying coal to feed the insatiate and ravenous stove to know that the haughty New-Yorkers are at this moment enjoying the same cold snap in all its frigid hauteur.

The man away up on the top of the Auditorium tower last night said the cold wave had passed over and declared that blue circles of low barometer were sliding down from Minnedosa, Painted Post, and Calgary—the places where it gets so cold that a man's toes clink as he walks.

There's where all the cold weather comes from that puts long spikes of frost on the flanks of steaming street car horses and makes even a district messenger run a little. It isn't the real Minnedosa weather any more than a fellow whistling "Ah, I have sighed to rest me"—he never is frozen to death, no such luck—is the opera of "Trovatore." But it shows how the tune goes when it's played right, and they do it up in Minnedosa with an augmented orchestra and a dazzling mise-en-scene.

Chicago will bask today—provided the weather man has not overlooked a move that will let old Boreas jump clear into the king row—in nice growing weather. The thermometer is expected to go up and stay up and a balmy southwest wind from Texas and those parts is billed to appear. It is said to be a quiet, respectable wind, well-behaved and mannerly, suitable for family use.

But that cold snap was a whistler and no mistake.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 4° below zero; 9 a. m., 1°; 10 a. m., 1° above zero; 11 a. m., 4°; 12 m., 7°; 1 p. m., 11°; 3 p. m., 14°; 6 p. m., 14°. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.80; 6 p. m., 29.74.

AMBLER TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

This Time He Declares in Favor of a New Constitution.

Secretary Ambler has issued another pronunciamento in behalf of his association with the purpose of influencing legislation at Springfield. At the head of his circular he prints the names of the following gentlemen with the object, no doubt, of imposing on the members of the General Assembly the importance of Mr. Ambler's views, which they are supposed to indorse: J. Harley Bradley, W. G. Beale, Murry Nelson, Francis Beidler, F. B. Peabody, O. S. A. Sprague, Louis Wampold, John G. Shortall, Christoph Hotz, A. C. Bartlett, I. K. Boyesen, J. J. Glessner, W. A. Fuller, and H. N. Higinbotham. They are represented to be in favor of a Constitutional Convention, to which it is said many, if not most of those named, are opposed. The arguments in favor of a convention are that the present Constitution is twenty-two years old, that the population of the State has increased 50 per cent since it was adopted; that it is conservative "almost to the extent of practical prohibition in its restriction of legislation for large municipalities"; that the present instrument is "one of repression without the quality of experience to meet the exigencies of the times." The pronunciamento goes on to tell how the people have refused to vote in favor of the consolidation of the townships of the city, notwithstanding Ambler's advice.

HE HAS FAITH IN KOCH'S LYMPH.

Dr. J. B. Murphy Tells What He Saw and Heard in Berlin.

Dr. J. B. Murphy of the County Hospital has just returned from Germany, where he has been investigating Dr. Koch's discovery. He says the lymph is a solution of the tubercular bacillus, cultivated artificially, then sterilized and put in a solution of glycerine. Regarding the statements that have been published to the effect that no authentic cures of consumption have been made Dr. Murphy said:

"It is irrational to expect permanent cures as the result of this treatment yet, as it has been used only since Nov. 20. I, however, saw in one hospital thirty cases of lupus, a large proportion of which were positively cured. In this connection I wish to say that the best results have thus far been obtained when the lymph has been used for external affections of the body, better opportunities for observing its action being thus obtained. While in the cases of consumption the results have not been realized that the public has expected, yet every conclusion drawn by Dr. Koch has been realized in every particular, and if this original plan is carried out there will be no death from the use of the lymph. If abused it will do harm."

Dr. Murphy will use the lymph today in some cases at the County Hospital.

PROVED HIS OWN INNOCENCE.

How Barney Frost Convinced Judge Tuthill That He Was Right.

Gin as a medium for a deadly assault played a prominent part in a trial in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday. Barney Frost was the defendant, and he was charged by William H. Howe with throwing a gill of "Old Tom" gin on him and then setting fire to it with intent to do him, the said Howe, bodily injury.

The evidence was that the liquor fell on Howe's trousers and when set on fire it did not do more than scorch the cloth. To demonstrate that no injury to the skin or flesh of the complainant could happen in such an event Frost offered to pour gin on his own clothing and fire it.

This proposition was accepted and the court was satisfied that Frost's cuticle was uninjured after the experiment, so he discharged him. The grand jury that had returned the indictment had been made to believe that kerosene was used instead of gin.

FIZETTE FINALLY PAYS UP.

The Tailor Settles the Costs and Asks for the Custody of His Child.

Charles Fizette paid his costs yesterday at the Sheriff's office, after having kept four deputies at bay for forty-eight hours. Even then the case did not end without a degree of the sensationalism that has marked it since its start. While Fizette was settling the bill a deputy named Jones, who had had a night's watching on Wabash avenue, caught sight of the tailor and moved toward him, inviting him to a personal encounter. Words ran high until the deputy was personally rebuked by Sheriff Gilbert.

Fizette yesterday filed papers in Judge Tuley's court asking for the custody of the child, alleging that Mrs. Fizette was not a proper custodian for the child. Judge Tuley ordered the papers stricken from the files, holding that Fizette was in contempt of court in not having paid the costs in the case when ordered to do so.

SALARIES, NOT COMMISSION.

Fire Underwriters Make a Decided Change in Methods of Business.

The fire underwriters who have been in session for two days at the Grand Pacific finished their business and went home last night. The result of the meeting was the formation of the Manufacturers' Mutual Underwriters' Association. Those who attended the meeting give out the purposes of the organization to be the proper classifying and adoption of a standard of the business to be written, to recommend adequate fire protection, and to adopt a system of inspecting business for the joint interest of the association.

It comes from a reliable source, however, that the main object of the organization is the abolishment of the present system of commissions. The scheme is to carry on the business by interchange of courtesy between the companies and by paying salaries instead of commissions.

S. A. KEAN SCHEDULES HIS ASSETS.

He Owns the Bottom of Lakes George and Wolf, Besides Dry Land.

S. A. Kean yesterday filed a schedule of his assets and liabilities, as ordered by the County Court. The assets consist of $115,475 worth of land, mostly in Illinois. Some of the real estate, however, is at the bottom of Wolf Lake and Lake George, the beds of which he claims. There is also a one-half interest in the assets of the old firm of Preston, Kean & Co., the value of which Mr. Kean does not estimate. The liabilities consist of an indebtedness of $14,000 to the Rev. Hatfield, $2,600 which he owes to his mother, Mrs. S. K. Rice, and a $5,000 note held by his brother, David W. Kean. There are also judgments aggregating $22,000 against him in connection with the Ker bond robbery of 1883.

VALLANE HELD FOR MURDER.

Inquest on the Body of Siennas, the Victim of the Parkside Mystery.

The Parkside murder was investigated by a Coroner's jury yesterday and the verdict recommended the holding of Salvatore Vallane without bail. The inquest was held at the Hyde Park Police Station.

The finding of Siennas' body and the subsequent discovery of the bloody knife near the scene were in evidence and John Conti identified the knife as belonging to Vallane. At this point the prisoner hissed through his teeth:

"It is not true!"

The police testified to finding in Vallane's trunk the blood-stained "jumper," damp from recent washing. The garment has been sent to Prof. Haines of Rush Medical College for analysis.

Martin Hanan and Dan Hefferan, two rough-looking men, swore that Vallane's sister hired them to go to Capt. Lloyd and tell him that they had been in company with Vallane the whole of the day of the murder. They further swore that Vallane had told them Siennas had been "touched for his stuff and done up." Hanan also identified the knife as belonging to Vallane.

After the verdict was received Colombo, another Italian held on suspicion, was released.

Colombo and Vallane were both brought before Judge Brentano yesterday morning in response to a habeas corpus writ, but they were remanded to Inspector Hunt's keeping.

FIRE IN A SCHOOL BUILDING.

St. Stanislaus Sisters Driven Into the Street at Night.

A blaze in the basement of the St. Stanislaus Sisters' school building, at the corner of Bradley and Noble streets, last night suddenly filled the building with smoke and drove about 500 persons out into the street. The sisters attached to the St. Stanislaus Church have their sleeping apartments on the upper floors of the structure.

It was shortly after 9 o'clock when dense clouds of smoke floated up through the hallways and through the corridors. Several of the sisters had retired for the night, while others were reading in their rooms, when suddenly a cry of fire rang through the corridors. Snatching such wraps as happened to be at hand they rushed out into the hallways which they found filled with stifling smoke. They hurried down the stairs and out into the piercing wind, many of them only half clad. Fortunately there were plenty of church buildings adjoining in which they sought shelter from the cold.

A meeting of the parishioners of the church was in progress in a large room just across the hall from the room in which the blaze started. About 400 members were in attendance, and when the alarm was given the meeting was closed without the formality of an adjournment and there was a wild rush and scramble to get out of the building.

The room in which the fire started was being freshly painted, and contained considerable quantities of paint and oil. How the blaze started is a mystery, but communicating to the oil it spread quickly through the room. The firemen soon put an end to the blaze when they arrived, and it was confined to the one room.

HIS BEER-PUMP WOULDN'T WORK.

So to Spite the Pump George Bricka Shot Himself Through the Head.

George Bricka, living in the rear of his saloon at the corner of Halsted and Rees streets, killed himself instantly by sending a bullet through his temple at about 5:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon because he couldn't make his beer-pump work. Bricka had the pump fixed several times in the last three days, but it wouldn't pump beer. Yesterday he took the pump down-town and had another operation performed on it, but when he replaced it the machine still failed to do its work. Bricka was in a rage. Leaving his wife in charge at the bar, he went back into a bedroom at the rear of the house, and, lying down on the bed, drew a revolver, placed it to his temple and sent a bullet through his head.

Bricka had a terrific temper and when angered he became desperate. His family consists of a young wife and a babe 4 months old.

BECAUSE OF CRUEL TREATMENT.

William H. Seller Gives That as a Reason for His Suicide.

William H. Seller, whose parents live in Glenville, O., a town near Cleveland, committed suicide yesterday in the Columbia Hotel, corner of Thirty-first and State streets, Tuesday evening Seller registered at the hotel, and, on being assigned to a room, left word that he did not wish to be disturbed until late the following day. Having heard nothing from his strange guest up to last evening Proprietor Glancon of the hotel unlocked the doors of Seller's room and found him dead on the bed. A box of poison on a chair by the side of the bed disclosed the method of self-murder. The deceased left a letter to the proprietor of the house requesting him to notify his parents in Glenville, O., of his death. He also left another letter addressed to Mrs. Frank Barnhiser of No. 3120 State street, in which he accused her of cruel treatment. He also desired to declare to the world that Mrs. Barnhiser had driven him to take his life.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Thinks He Was Swindled.

Gastave Mayer, a real-estate agent at No. 30 West Randolph street, was arrested last night on a warrant sworn out before Justice White by Robert Clausius, charging him with obtaining money under false pretenses. Clausius, who has been in this country only a few months, alleges that Mayer, with whom acquaintance he had made shortly after his arrival in Chicago, came to him and represented that he had a large acquaintance in the city, particularly with the class of people who buy real estate, and that if Clausius would invest $500, which was all the money he had, in the business he would guarantee him at least $25 a week as his share of the profits. Clausius accepted Mayer's proposition and turned over the money to him. He claims that he several times asked Mayer for his share of the profits, but that each time he would make some excuse for not giving it to him. Clausius claims that Mayer has swindled several people in the same way, and that he is continually advertising for partners with a few hundred dollars capital. The police think that Mayer's swindling operations have been quite extensive, and they are now busy looking for some of his other victims.

Two Artistic Bas-Reliefs.

Johannes Gelert, the sculptor, is engaged upon two unique and artistic pieces of work in the way of theater decoration. They are two bas-reliefs 18x4½ feet in size, to be finished in imitation old ivory, one representing the Fort Dearborn massacre and the other La Salle's exploration in Illinois. The massacre is already finished in clay, and presents a realistic scene in which Indians, soldiers, pioneers, women, and children are arranged in realistic faithfulness. The La Salle scene, in which the Indians figure more peaceably, is in the rough, but the outlines indicate a powerful bit of work. When finished they will be placed on each side of the proscenium of McVicker's Theater, supported by Doric pillars, making an artistic framework for the square picture-like proscenium.

For an Eight-Hour Day.

The fourth annual session of the Patternmakers' National Association was held at the Commercial Hotel yesterday, twenty-four associations with a membership of 1,400 men being represented. L. J. McConnell of Pittsburg presided. A committee consisting of S. Johnson of Philadelphia, Henry Fromman of St. Louis, and E. W. Hawkinson of Chicago was appointed to confer with representatives of the kindred trades, machinists, molders, and brassworkers for the purpose of bringing about a federation of these trades with the object of ultimately securing the eight-hour day. Messrs. J. W. Brown of Milwaukee, S. Johnson of Philadelphia, and F. J. Diehl of New York were also appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing a journal to be the organ of the association.

Results of Two Inquests.

An inquest upon the remains of Max Bauch, the man who was found dead on the tracks of the Northwestern road at the corner of Robey and Ainslie streets Tuesday morning, was held at Klaner's undertaking establishment, No. 183 Milwaukee avenue, yesterday afternoon. It developed that Bauch was a gardener by trade, and lived at No. 812 Washtenaw avenue. He leaves a wife and four young children in destitute circumstances.

An inquest was held upon the remains of Eric Bower at the County Hospital yesterday. He was found by the side of the Northwestern railroad tracks at the intersection of May street Tuesday morning. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Soon Followed His Wife.

Ex-Police Officer James Dixon died at the Michael Reese Hospital from injuries received Jan. 23 by being struck by a Fort Wayne train at the foot of Twenty-fourth street. When the news of Dixon's injuries reached his wife she was taken violently ill, and, being of a consumptive nature, lingered until Monday last, when she died. She was buried from her house, No. 371 Twenty-fourth street, yesterday at 1 o'clock, and one hour later Dixon, being informed of his wife's death, grew rapidly worse and died at 3 o'clock. He leaves one child, a daughter, about 4 years of age.

Good Deeds of a Month.

The Illinois Humane Society reports that during the month of January it has investigated 200 complaints, rescued and remedied the condition of 81 children, surrendered to institutions by court on petitions 14 children, placed 12 children in institutions temporarily, prosecuted 3 persons for cruelty to children, prosecuted 14 persons for cruelty to animals, laid up 13 horses as unfit for service, removed 18 disabled animals by asphyxiation, killed 11 disabled and abandoned animals, reprimanded 50 persons and teamsters, imposed $186 in fines, and received $1,130 from its contributors.

A Bold Poisoner.

Maud Williamson, the woman over whom William Patterson and Frank Picha fought a duel Tuesday night which came near ending the latter's life, was drinking in Devie's saloon, No. 409 State street, last night with an unknown man. While the woman's attention was directed elsewhere the man was seen to drop a white powder in her drink and hastily leave the saloon. Before she could be warned she had taken the drink and soon after fell to the floor unconscious. She was removed to the County Hospital, where at a late hour last night she was still unconscious and but slight hopes were entertained of her recovery.

Suing for Money Gambled Away.

Frederick E. Brown claims to have lost $6,000 gambling at No. 14 Quincy street and No. 176 Clark street, and has brought suit in the Circuit Court to recover the money from Mrs. Augusta Lehmann, conservator of the estate of E. J. Lehmann. John Condon, and Col. Crawford. The charge is made that Mr. Lehmann or his wife leased the premises to Condon and Crawford knowing that they were to be used for gambling purposes, and this is how she is connected with the suit.

Says She Would Not Live with Him.

Granville Kimball told Judge Collins yesterday that the letter written to the court by his divorced wife, Medora Kimball of Philadelphia, was not true. The wife wrote that instead of deserting her husband she was abandoned, and she asked the court to help her in the matter. Mr. Kimball produced letters and affidavits showing that when he went to New York to better his position she refused to leave her mother in Philadelphia to live with him. The decree granted to him will probably stand.

Did Not Take Possession.

The committee appointed by the Presbytery to go to Englewood and take charge of the Englewood Presbyterian Church by force or otherwise did not put in an appearance at the prayer-meeting last night. Perhaps it was lucky for them that they did not, as they attempted to control the prayer-meeting they would have been given a warm reception. A goodly number of stanch friends of the Rev. Hugh Spencer Williams were in attendance, while two stalwart officers were present to give points on law.

William H. Hart Insane.

William H. Hart, the Chicago actor who went insane at the Windsor Hotel, Philadelphia, after the evening's performance of "One of the Finest," was generally well known and beloved by the theatrical profession. Hart was known as "Handsome Dan." This sobriquet was earned from the title of the song, "Good Enough for Handsome Dan," and a peculiar facial expression that made Hart at times one of the ugliest but wittiest of low comedians.

Know Nothing of the Strike.

Nothing is known among Chicago coal dealers of the reported strike of 500 miners in the Belleville, Ill., coal district. They are said to have struck for an advance from one and a half to two cents a bushel for mining and threaten to extend the strike until 1,500 men will be thrown out of employment. Local dealers say the coal from that district is all marketed at St. Louis and Indianapolis, and that Chicago would be unaffected by any trouble there.

Recovered $1,500 Worth of Goods.

Detective Lewinsohn has recovered $1,500 worth of the watch materials said to have been stolen by Engmark from Purdy & Co. and Lapp & Flersheim. The police are now after a man who is said to have instigated the alleged robbery and who, it is claimed, disposed of the goods. This man, the officers say, is a well-connected business-man, who left town when Engmark was arrested.

Aided Eighty Children.

The February meeting of the Visitation and Aid Society was held last evening at No. 94 Dearborn street. The agent of the society reported caring for and bettering the condition of eighty children, who were found at the police stations and on the streets. Sixty of this number were placed in homes and institutions. The Rev. D. J. Riordan addressed the meeting on the subject of charity.

Peace at Hahnemann College.

The war that has raged for the last three days at Hahnemann Medical College is over. The "Quiz" masters and the class officers were elected yesterday and all class differences settled with the exception of some small affairs that will be considered at an adjourned meeting to be held at 1:20 p. m. today.

African Slave Trade.

"The Slave Trade in Africa" was the subject of a lecture last evening at the Union Park Congregational Church by the Rev. Frederick Noble, son of the Rev. Dr. Noble, the pastor. The lecture was illustrated by a map and was largely statistical. It was given under the auspices of the Mission Society of the Union Park Church.

Believes in the One-Man System.

At a meeting of the Western Society of Engineers at No. 73 La Salle street last night Mr. O. Chanute read a paper upon the engineering of the Paris Exposition. He said it was all done by the one-man system, and that in two months more had been accomplished than Chicago has done in nine months.

One Bartender Has Muscle Anyhow.

Dr. William B. Meany made an attempt to run the bar at the Grand Pacific Tuesday night, and is nursing a broken nose and a black and blue eye which Head Bartender McKenna gave him in the process of kicking him into the chilly night and on to the cold pavement of La Salle street. Meany may lose the sight of his eye.

Schultheis Has a Hard Time.

John Schultheis, an ex-policeman, got out of one ugly charge preferred by his wife Bertha by proving that he had married Ella Schultz, the woman in the case, some twelve years ago, to avoid criminal prosecution. But it was changing the frying-pan for the fire, for he is now under bonds on the charge.

Receiver for the Mutual Insurance Company.

Judge Horton appointed E. B. Sherman receiver for the Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company on a bill filed by the Mutual Guaranty Fire Syndicate based on a judgment of $2,442. The Sheriff was unable to find any property, but it is charged that the defendant company has an interest in some real estate.

Resolutions of Regret.

The Board of Managers of the Rosehill Cemetery company has adopted resolutions relative to the death of the late Frederick Tuttle. The resolutions pay a high tribute to the character and business ability of the dead man, and extend the sympathy of the board to the surviving relatives.

Burned a $5,000 Barn.

Fire broke out in the two-story frame barn owned by T. E. Wells, No. 4725 Vincennes avenue, at 10:40 last night. The building, which was totally destroyed, was valued at $5,000; fully insured.

Items.

Peter Zender, one of the West Ridge saloonkeepers, was fined $40 and costs by Justice Freeman at Evanston yesterday.

A grocer of Howard, Kan., en route to this city from St. Louis, Mo., died suddenly on a Wabash train a few miles west of Orland, Ill.

At the regular monthly meeting of the managers of the Home for the Friendless A. C. Bartlett accepted the Presidency made vacant by the resignation of C. B. Holmes.

Burglars entered the residence last night of G. C. Banta, No. 53 Carpenter street, and stole a $300 violin, purchased by Mr. Banta in Italy, and about $200 worth of jewelry and clothing.

John Mussell, 42 years old and a laborer, was run down and killed yesterday afternoon at the Fifty-first street crossing of the Fort Wayne road. Mussell was a married man and lived at No. 110 De Koven street.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Hugh Garrity were held yesterday morning at 10:30 at his late home, No. 2934 Vernon avenue. Father McGuire of St. James' Catholic Church, said high mass. The interment occurred at Calvary Cemetery.

CANADIAN PACIFIC MEN MAY STRIKE.

A Refusal to Increase Wages Likely to Lead to Trouble.

MONTREAL, Que., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A strike of the conductors, brakemen, and switchmen on the Canadian Pacific railway is threatened and may be put into operation any hour. It will extend from St. John, N. B., to Vancouver, in British Columbia, affecting all the men on that stretch. Two hundred representatives from all over the line are in Montreal today. They approached T. G. Shaughnessy, Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Pacific, and made a demand for an increase in pay. What the company terms a reasonable advance was offered but was not accepted, and this afternoon the representatives held a secret session, but without coming to a definite decision. They meet again tomorrow. They declared that the company had treated them unfairly and had shown no disposition to do them justice. Mr. Shaughnessy says the company is willing to do all that is reasonable by the men, but beyond that position it cannot go. The demand of the Canadian Pacific men will probably be followed on the part of the Grand Trunk men, who belong to the same railway organization, and who are awaiting to see the upshot of this move before taking action.

Bought a Smokeless Powder.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The American Powder company of Chicago has purchased the patent and exclusive right to manufacture the Emmens explosive, or smokeless powder. The factory is located in Emmensite, south of this city. Operations will begin at once with a daily production of one and a half tons.

BOOMERS ON THE CHEROKEE STRIP.

Large Numbers Living in Caves Ready to Seize Choice Lands.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—A newspaper correspondent has just returned from a trip through the Cherokee Strip. Along every stream in the eastern half of the strip he reports having found dozens of families living in caves dug into the high banks with a tree or bushes hiding the main entrance, and many are living in caves in the open prairie. Along Black Bear Creek there is a colony of over 200 in caves, tents, and cabins, and at several points they are preparing to plow for spring crops. There are at least 2,000 boomers now occupying the choicest quarter sections in the strip, and it will take the soldiers months to find them.

South and west of Kiowa there are also hundreds of cattle still in the strip, and it is reported that there are large numbers in the broken country at the extreme west.

FORT RENO, I. T., Feb. 4.—A number of troops at this post are under orders to move into "the strip" at a short notice. This order has been issued presumably in view of the fact that a number of "boomers" along the border have invaded the strip without sanction of law. The boomers will be ejected by the military if found on the lands in question, and any permanent structures erected will be pulled down and destroyed.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Indiana and Illinois, warmer, southerly winds, fair weather.

For Lower Michigan and Upper Michigan, local snows, warmer, southerly winds.

For Wisconsin, fair weather, except local snows near the lakes, warmer, southwesterly winds.

For Missouri, warmer, southerly winds, fair weather.

For Kansas, fair weather, southerly winds, warmer in southeast, stationary temperature in northwest portion.

For Iowa, fair weather, southerly winds, warmer in eastern, colder by Friday morning in western portion.

For Minnesota, warmer, southerly winds, fair weather.

For North and South Dakota and Nebraska, fair weather, southwesterly winds, cooler by Friday morning.

For Colorado, fair weather, stationary temperature in eastern, warmer in western portion. Variable winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 4—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Warmer fair weather, brisk to high southerly winds.

| Places of observation. | Height of barometer. | Therm

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891.

CHICAGO DIRECTORY OF 1843.

THE TRIBUNE will print next Sunday, in full, the Chicago Directory of 1843, giving the names, addresses, and occupations of all householders in the city at that time. This will be interesting reading alike for old inhabitants and their descendants. Wherever it has been possible to obtain it the year of the demise of those who have passed away will also be given.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was $1.02¾, which is equal to 79 3-16 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE Pennsylvania mine horror speaks out with the force of more than a hundred voices from the grave against permitting the use of oil for illuminating purposes in the coal mine. The safety lamp invented by Sir Humphry Davy was a grand, good thing at the time, but it should now be put aside as superseded by the electric light. The latter is now cheap enough for all practical purposes, and the authority of the State should be exercised to force mine owners to employ electricity to the exclusion of the deadly lamp. The State owes that much of protective duty to its citizens.

THERE was an active but uneven market at the Chicago Stock Exchange. Calumet Dock stock advanced and West Chicago Street railway stock declined. The New York market was strong. New York exchange was 40 to 25 cents discount. Sterling rates were unchanged. —The Chicago produce markets were only fairly active yesterday and prices showed comparatively few changes. Activity in the cash wheat market and the weather in the winter wheat district were offset by rains in California. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ¼ cent lower, corn steady, oats unchanged, cash rye and barley firm, flax 3¼ cents lower, May pork steady, and lard and ribs easy.

In view of the dissolution of the Dominion Parliament and the short period intervening before election it is the imperative duty of Congress to pass the Hitt resolution, which provides as follows:

That whenever it shall be duly certified to the President of the United States that the Government of the Dominion of Canada has declared a desire to establish commercial union with the United States, having a uniform revenue system like internal taxes to be collected and like imports duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three Commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the Government of Canada to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the imports duties and internal-revenue taxes of the two countries and an equitable division of receipts in a commercial union, and said Commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress.

Without wasting any further time Congress should give the Canadian Liberals an official declaration of what this country is ready to do in the matter of reciprocity. Secretary Blaine already has notified them officially what it will not do. Now let Congress say what it will do, and say it right off, so that the machinery can be set in motion before the Canadian elections and the hollow pretensions of the Tory platform may be exposed to the Canadians.

THIRTY years ago yesterday the convention which framed the Confederate Constitution met at Montgomery, Ala. It was one of the most purely Democratic meetings ever held in this country. None but Democrats attended and their work was Calhoun Democratic from beginning to end. Three things distinguished the Rebel Constitution. One was the open, unqualified recognition and indorsement of slavery. Another was a declaration that no internal improvements should be made at the expense of the General Government. The third was an express provision that no protective duties of any kind should be imposed. This was carrying out the teachings of Calhoun and the declaration of the Democratic Cincinnati platform, readopted at Baltimore, in favor of "progressive free trade" with the world.

Of these three Democratic principles but one survives. The war ended slavery. The greed for Federal appropriations for the leveeing of the Mississippi River cured Southern Democrats of their hostility to internal improvements. Free trade is left, however, and is as much a cardinal tenet of the Democratic party as it was in the old Montgomery days. That article of its faith was not taken from Jefferson nor from Jackson, but owes its paternity to Calhoun, the brains of the Democracy.

THE following Halifax (N. S.) dispatch appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE:

The Bishop of Antigonish recently issued a circular recommending Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, to the electors as a fit person to represent them in the House of Commons, and the Liberals threaten to appeal to Rome against his interference in politics. Archbishop O'Brien has indorsed the Bishop's position in a letter in which occurs the following:

"Were he a traitor to his country and to its social interests he would be unfit to minister at God's altar. Hence should a candidate for Parliament advocate, say, unrestricted reciprocity, and should a prelate conscientiously believe that to be the first step toward annexation, should he have good reason to believe that its promoters had that result in view—viz., to destroy our Canadian nationality and to make of this country the battling-ground of carpet-baggers and traitors—should not he advise, exhort, entreat, argue, command his people, who naturally could not see as far as he, to vote against such candidates?"

The Archbishop gives in a nutshell the reason of Tory hostility to unlimited, fair reciprocity—because it would lead to political union with this country. The Tories are willing to offer a half-way, unfair reciprocity, merely because they know it would not be accepted by the American Government, and therefore could not possibly lead up to the union with the United States which they in their servile subserviency to England dread so much.

Sensible Canadians cannot be fooled by such talk as this about "treason." They know perfectly well that there would be no treason to England if the Dominion were to annex itself to this country, for Great Britain will let the provinces go when they please, and where they please, whenever they say the word. Nor is annexation treason to the Dominion if the majority of its citizens wish it, any more than the annexation of Texas was treason to the old Republic of Texas.

This gabble about "treason" and "traitors" will not stampede the Canadian Liberals, nor can reciprocity be "downed" and snuffed out by the thunderings of any modern prelate, even though he be an Archbishop.

THE REAL QUESTION AT ISSUE IN CANADA.

The Governor-General of the Dominion has dissolved Parliament and issued writs for a new one, the elections to take place March 5. The reasons for this action are set forth thus by the Government organ:

It is understood that the Dominion Government has, through her Majesty's Government, made certain proposals to the United States for negotiations looking to the extension of our commerce with that country. These proposals have been submitted to the President for his consideration, and the Canadian Government is of the opinion that if these negotiations are to result in a treaty which must be ratified by Parliament it is evident that the Government should be able to deal with a Parliament fresh from the people rather than with a moribund House. It is understood that Canada will send a delegation to Washington after March 4, the date on which the life of the present Congress expires, for the purpose of discussing informally the questions of the extension and development of trade between the United States and Canada and the settlement of all questions of difference between the two countries. This delegation will visit the United States Capital, it is said, as a result of friendly suggestions from Washington.

The subjects which Sir John Macdonald proposes shall be considered by the commission are contained in a dispatch from the Governor-General to the Colonial Secretary for transmission to Mr. Blaine, and are as follows:

1. Renewal of the reciprocity treaty of 1854 with modifications required by the altered circumstances of both countries and with the extensions deemed by the commission to be in the interests of Canada and the United States.

2. Reconsideration of the treaty with respect to Atlantic fisheries with the aim of securing free admission into the United States markets of Canadian fishery products in return for facilities to be granted to the United States fishermen to buy bait supplies and transship cargoes in Canada. All such privileges to be mutual.

3. The protection of mackerel and other fisheries in the Atlantic Ocean and inland waters.

4. Relaxation of seaboard coasting laws of the two countries.

5. Relaxation of coasting laws of the two countries on inland waters dividing Canada from the United States.

6. Mutual salvage and saving of wrecked vessels.

7. Arrangements settling the boundary between Canada and Alaska. The treaty would, of course, be ad referendum.

This is the platform upon which Sir John Macdonald proposes to go before the people. It is a mockery and a snare. It is a blind thoroughfare, leading nowhere. It can be of no advantage to the people of Canada, even if they ratify it, and they should so understand it, for the United States platform has been laid down by Secretary Blaine as one of absolute, unrestricted reciprocity.

There are only two courses open to the people of Canada in this matter. Either the present conditions with reciprocal restrictions must continue or commercial intercourse between the United States and Canada must be as free as it now is between the States of the Union. There is no middle or modified course between them. It is as vain for them to hope for a resurrection of the treaty of 1854 as for the resurrection of the dead. It is vain for them to expect help from the Democrats if they come into power in 1893, for the Cleveland Administration in its closing days made its record as unfriendly to the Canadian Tory demands. While the Democrats will try to cut down the tariff they will leave untouched those provisions of the McKinley bill bearing upon Canada. They will demand for American farmers the same protection which the Canadian tariff gives to Canadian manufacturers. In this connection the following extract from an article in the Toronto *Globe* has a peculiar significance for Canadians:

The flat denial given by Mr. McKinley to Sir John's assertion that he adopted hints or suggestions from Canada while preparing the tariff which is called after him is not important for the reason that neither Sir John himself nor any other intelligent person can believe that such a thing occurred. There is food for reflection for the Canadian farmer, however, in Mr. McKinley's statement that he and his associates in the Committee of Ways and Means "knew all about" the Foster tariff with its prohibitory duties on American pork and flour when they were constructing the McKinley tariff. While they assert, no doubt with truth, that that measure was designed solely for the protection and promotion of American interests, and for no other purpose whatever, it is reasonable to suppose that the augmentation of the Canadian duties on the articles named, together with the incessant complaints of American merchants and manufacturers that goods shipped to Canada are taxed on a valuation arbitrarily fixed by our Customs Department and bearing no just relation to the current market price at the place of export, was not lost sight of.

Sir John Macdonald is shrewd in securing the dissolution of Parliament at the present time and in not waiting until the legal expiration next year, by which time the Canadian farmers, having felt the full force of the McKinley bill, would have risen en masse against Sir John's much vaunted "national policy." He hopes by this short notice, in the depths of a Canadian winter and aided by defective registry lists, to secure a majority. But the Canadians must not misunderstand the situation. His issues are dead matters. The road which he wants them to take leads nowhere. It must be unrestricted trade or the present system of reciprocal restriction, if not something worse. It may be possible Canadian railroads will be stripped of some advantages they now enjoy at the expense of ours. If unrestricted reciprocity should carry, then the tariffs of the two countries on foreign goods must be assimilated and the receipts of revenue be divided between them on an equitable percentage system. Each party should have an interest in the joint revenue derived from the imports collected at the ports of both countries proportionate to their relative tariff receipts calculated on the basis of their respective revenues from that source during, say, the last five years, which would be in the ratio of about $30,000,000 to $200,000,000, Canada getting about one-eighth in the division. But this will regulate itself easily. There need be no difficulty in the assimilation of tariffs and division of revenue, and the Canadians can have their inspectors to see that we "tote fair," and *vice versa*.

CARTER HARRISON'S PLATFORM.

Ex-Mayor Harrison says he will consent to fill his old place "if the people want him to do so." And that the people may gather around his front door and shout to him that he must sacrifice himself on the altar of public duty, he tells them the platform on which he will run the city government if he gets a chance to do it.

It is a short and simple creed. Whether it will be a catching one remains to be seen. It is "higher taxes and a bigger debt." These two things the ex-Mayor thinks are essential to the prosperity of Chicago—power vested in the municipal authority to seize a larger share of the net income of industry that the names of more bummers and political strikers may be put on the city pay-rolls.

It is questionable, however, whether the taxpayers will take to it kindly. They believe that their taxes are high enough already and that the way to get needed improvements is by a change of present administrative methods, always wasteful, and often corrupt, rather than by calling on the people for larger contributions. These taxpayers may not be able to control a Democratic convention. They cannot stuff ballot boxes at primaries and make fraudulent returns of delegates, but they will be heard from at the polls against this expansive Harrisonian policy.

While Mr. Harrison was Mayor he spent every dollar of taxes he could lay his hands on and clamored for more. He used all the money which came from the $500 saloon licenses, though he pretended to be opposed to raising the rate, wishing to throw on the Republicans whatever odium the passage of the law might entail. But when he was in office taxes were not as high as now, and the people did not mind so much his incessant efforts to raise them. Since then, however, the city has suffered under nearly two years of Cregier. That lieutenant of Harrison, his convert, the man trained in his methods, his continuation, his appendix, has been in power long enough to force up the taxes to a point where the people will revolt if it is sought to increase them further.

Chicagoans have had enough of the Harrisonian dynasty. Eight years of the master and two of the man are all they can stand. Mayors modeled on the Harrison-Cregier pattern are luxuries which Chicago cannot afford, even in seasons of prosperity. The cry of "higher taxes and a bigger debt" has no charms for them. Four or six years ago Mr. Harrison would not have dreamed of running on such a platform. He has been out of public life so long, however, and has been away so much, that he has lost touch with the people. To use a figure of speech which has been employed for the benefit of other superannuated "statesmen," he is a "back number." He is a veteran who "lags superfluous on the stage." There is a new generation of voters who know nothing of Harrison except as they see his distorted reflection in Cregier. The copy being exceedingly distasteful to them, they will refuse to have anything to do with the antiquated original.

THE NOMADIC ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature providing that all the sessions of the Supreme Court shall be held at the State Capital, and that it shall not be compelled longer to wander around from Springfield to the village of Mount Vernon, thence to the small town of Ottawa, and thence back to the city of Springfield, as it has been doing for so many years. This bill has the approval of the State Bar Association and of an overwhelming majority of the people of Illinois, who have had abundant time to learn that their chief law court should not be a rover but should settle down at one fixed central spot, where it can have decent court-rooms, its big law library, and abundant space for the safekeeping of its records, and where the Judges themselves and the lawyers who have to appear before them may find comfortable quarters.

It has been said by some ignorant or designing people that this necessary reform cannot be brought about without an amendment to the Constitution. That is untrue. That instrument gives the Legislature power to provide whenever it pleases that all the sessions of the court shall be held at one place. The attempt has been made frequently to pass such a law, but it has failed because the local interests of two small towns have been more potent than the wishes of the people of the rest of the State. Of course the hotelkeepers, the hackmen, and other residents of those two places which it is proposed to relieve the Supreme Court from the necessity of visiting feel that they will lose something by its absence, and they and their representatives will do all in their power to preserve the profitable custom the court brings with it.

The plan of operations at other sessions—and it will be imitated at this one—has been quite simple. Those members representing specially the interests of Ottawa and Mount Vernon have formed a close alliance. Then they have let it be known to other members who were interested in appropriations for State institutions that they would have pretty hard sledding if they did not let the Supreme Court alone. Members more interested in getting more money for insane and other asylums than in other subjects of legislation have seen the force of this reasoning and have voted against bills to establish the Supreme Court at Springfield. Other combinations have been formed also by these representatives of menaced local interests and they have succeeded year after year in carrying their point.

The time has come, however, for putting an end to this nonsense of a peripatetic judiciary. The Judges would like to be given a resting place for the soles of their feet, and the Legislature should accommodate them. The little local interests must yield, and the greater importance of those of the mass of the people must be recognized.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Ald. Cullerton has selected Ald. Arthur Dixon and Weber to act with him on the subcommittee to report upon the best and speediest methods of securing a sufficient supply of pure water for the city. No better men could have been chosen from the Finance Committee, and there is now reason to hope for a fair and full report which will pave the way for a prompt solution of the question. The city authorities have been juggling with this important matter. They have sought to saddle the blame for the slow progress of the work and its enormous expense on their predecessors in office. The responsibility really attaches to the present administration, which has been as extravagant as it has been inefficient. Had the least energy been displayed in pushing the work on the new tunnels, the intermediate crib with 2½ miles of tunnel would be ready by the first of May, and thereafter Chicago would have had an abundant supply of pure water. But the city functionaries displayed no energy, and now, when it is proposed to utilize the tunnel and the intermediate crib about the first of August next, the Mayor interposes with silly objections.

It is to be hoped that the subcommittee will pay no attention to those objections and that it will report some plan by which relief can be had at the date named. Mr. Onderdonk, the contractor, shows an accommodating spirit and there is little doubt that he will have the work completed at the time promised. But will the city authorities have the pumping machinery ready to utilize the tunnel and crib by the first of August and is not the fear that they will not be ready the real reason of the Mayor's objections? It is absurd to credit them to financial reasons. The Mayor is now pushing a project for another tunnel, which will supply water from a point only about two-thirds of a mile from shore, and he proposes to expend much more money on it than the completion of the tunnel and the intermediate crib by Aug. 1 will cost. If necessary the $150,000 voted for canal pumping works last year and not expended can be used to pay for an ample supply of water to the city next summer.

While the subcommittee should direct its immediate efforts to the utilization of the intermediate crib and the 2½-mile tunnel the necessity for extending the old tunnels a mile or two further into the lake should not be overlooked. We can never have an absolutely pure supply as long as the water from the mile and a half crib and the two-third mile intake now proposed by Cregier, and which he insists on pushing, is mingled in the pipes with water from a purer source of supply further out in the lake. All of Chicago's water supply should be taken from a distance in the lake beyond the danger of shore pollution.

IT WAS BEFORE PALMER HAD CALHOUNIZED.

The following appears in the Chicago *Times*:

The esteemed TRIBUNE printed yesterday a facsimile of its issue of Oct. 9, 1871, during the great fire, and among the editorials in it is one raking the Peoria *Transcript* for complaining of a fancied slight put upon Gen. John M. Palmer, then a Republican Governor, by a Republican convention. The editorial says:

Inasmuch as Gov. Palmer was invited to address the convention, and did so to the abundant satisfaction of the body, the question whether he was in the hall at the time the other gentlemen were invited to take seats on the platform, or whether he was seen by the mover of the invitation, is of no importance. It is a small business to be poking jack-straws at the Governor in this way. Illinois has never had a better Governor than her present one, and if the worst thing that can be said against him is that he was not included in an invitation extended to others to mount the rostrum at Springfield he will probably survive the pop-gun attack of the Peoria *Transcript* several years.

It is noteworthy that both the aggrieved *Transcript* and eulogistic TRIBUNE cannot find today words sufficiently strong to express their sense of the unfitness of the best Governor the State had up to 1871 to be a United States Senator. There must be something in the tag of party which makes or mars a man in spite of nature and the Creator. John M. Palmer, a Republican, was an official to eulogize; while John M. Palmer, a Democrat, is a creature to anathematize. Yet he is the same John M. Palmer, sturdy in the defense of the people against monopolies and the people's rights against the aggressions of the taxeaters' party, and it is not improbable that the once eulogistic but now antagonistic TRIBUNE will have a chance to say of him again, if it loves the truth, that Illinois has never had a better Senator than John M. Palmer.

He is not "the same John M. Palmer" that he was in the days before the fire. If he is he had succeeded in hiding his real nature from the public previous to the fire. But he betrayed it soon after the fire of 1871. The charity of the whole world had flowed toward Chicago. All the nations of the earth had united in sending goods for the relief of the burned out and destitute. These international goods were piled up in various places just outside the fire limits. To guard against thieves and danger from mobs or other causes Gen. Sheridan, at the request of the Mayor and many leading citizens, Democrats as well as Republicans, and the officers of the Aid and Relief Society, ordered here from another part of his military district some companies of United States troops to guard these interState and international contributions. He did it actuated by the most patriotic motives.

When Gen. Palmer heard of this Good Samaritan act of the gallant General he broke out into a fiercer blaze than the Chicago conflagration and wrote to President Grant attacking Sheridan bitterly and taking the ground that Federal soldiers were aliens in Illinois. Then it was that the old Calhoun State-sovereignty doctrine in the recesses of his heart came to the surface to the astonishment of all Republicans, who had supposed that he had been purged by the war for the Union of whatever germs of such un-American beliefs he might have acquired by his Southern birth and Democratic breeding, but it turned out that they were mistaken and that the black poison of Calhounism and State supremacy had been at his heart's core all the time.

When Palmer came back from the war for the Union it was known that he had had a row with Sherman before Atlanta, but it was not known that he had ridden to the rear to the sound of the enemy's cannon. The real facts of that unpleasant discovery were made later. Nor was it known when the Republicans nominated him for Governor in 1868 that he put the local State above the great Nation. He kept his un-American sentiments to himself, and they did not become public till he lost his self-control at the time of his violent attack on Gen. Sheridan and then let the cat out of the bag. Then it was that he began to cut loose from the Republican party and get ready to go over to the Democratic camp.

The *Times* may rest assured that no such paragraphs as the one it quotes praising Palmer appeared in THE TRIBUNE after his outrageous assault on Gen. Sheridan for his kindly and considerate act to the people of this city. Whether the *Times* defended or attacked Gov. Palmer for his miserable course on that occasion it can find by reference to its own files.

THE CRY FOR MORE MONEY.

The causelessness of the cry for "more money" may be shown by reference to well-known facts. It is not long since the supply of money by lenders was so abundant that rates of interest fell off largely and a vast aggregate of public and private indebtedness was "refunded" in one way or another at great reductions in the amount to be paid annually. Since then the supply of hard money in the United States has been increasing at the rate of about 8 per cent per annum, while the growth of the population for the same time is only 2½ per cent. Money is therefore increasing three times as fast as population. Dividing one rate by the other gives 5⅓ per cent per year for the per capita enlargement of money supply. The laboring-man, mechanic, farmer, merchant, and capitalist all have at their command nearly 5¼ per cent more hard money than twelve months ago and will have 5⅓ per cent more next year than this, and the farmer who has anything to sell has taken more than this as his share because of the higher prices obtainable for his produce during 1890 than in 1888 or 1889. Only those are worse off who have had the misfortune of bad crops last year or the poor judgment to settle in the semi-arid areas where there is no certainty of sufficient rainfall to bring forth fair crops. They generally borrowed money for the purchase of their new farms, implements, and material with which to stock and operate them, and, in many cases, have had to borrow more in order to stave off famine caused by lack of rainfall, and now, after having obtained from lenders further East all the money the latter are willing to advance on the defective security offered, a lot of them, led by the Alliance leaders in Kansas, are clamoring for the country to issue an avalanche of "cheap money," fiat shinplasters, with which these borrowers can "pay" their debts in worthless money. Others are howling for the expulsion of gold and the substitution of 80-cent stumptail silver dollars, for they know that as soon as gold money is expelled the silver money will decline in value to its bullion worth in London—viz.: 80 cents per dollar.

If they did get this "cheap money" they would be no better off in the long run, and the rest of the citizens would be far worse, especially the laboring classes who have money in the savings banks and building associations. As the discontented ones have no farm produce to sell on account of the drought they would be unable to get money, no matter how cheap it might be short of utter worthlessness, in which case it would do no good to them or anybody else. Neither could they borrow from the Government on their droughty lands already mortgaged to their full or more than selling value unless by virtue of "legal" methods which would be outrageous robbery of all the rest of the community.

They who live in the droughty regions have no right to ask that the interests of the whole country shall be sacrificed to help them out of a hole into which they have got by disregard of the laws of nature.

The only legitimate way out of the difficulty in which they find themselves is a general resort to artificial irrigation in those vast areas where that is found possible, and the relinquishment to pasturage of those lands which cannot be reached with a sufficiency of water for purposes of agriculture. What they want is water on their fields to make crops grow, and not stumptail currency. The latter has meant poverty, discontent, bankruptcy, and general misery in every country where it has been tried in the past, and in some cases has brought after it all the horrors of revolution. It would do the same in the United States if thrust on this generation. There would be no more escape from it than from the operations of natural law, which decrees that crops will not grow without moisture. But a resort to irrigation would not be possible without the aid of capital by those who have it as an accumulation of the results of past labor, and that capital will never be at the command of men who show that they want to repudiate existing obligations and cheat their creditors by forcing on them shinplasters and stumptail money. The surest way to prevent such aid would be to pass such laws as are now asked for by the debtor class in the droughty States under the fool impression that capital can be manufactured to order by Government fiat of the lawmaking power.

ANOTHER VICIOUS DIG AT ILLINOIS BORROWERS.

Representative Faires of Madison County has introduced the following bill:

That all holders or owners of notes secured by mortgages on real estate and all notes secured by chattel mortgages on personal property and notes of hand be required to make out a list of the same, giving name of mortgagee or, date of instrument, the amount of each mortgage, also the names of makers of the plain notes of hand which he owns, the date and the amount of the same, and hand it to the Assessor or his duly qualified deputies of his or her county, for the purpose of taxation.

It shall be the duty of the Assessor and his duly authorized deputy upon the rendition of such list to stamp said notes and mortgages with a seal to be provided by the said Assessor for such purposes, with the words thereon as follows: "Listed for taxation," and the date of the listing added thereto, in the handwriting of the said Assessor or his deputy and duly signed by either of them.

The failure to so list as aforesaid will work an estoppel on the part of the holders or owners to collect any interest thereon in any court of law or equity.

The Revenue law has required for a long time that all mortgages shall be listed for taxation, but it has been found impossible to enforce it, to the great sorrow of tax-eating vultures, devourers of the substance of the industrious, whose chief object in life is to devise ways and means for swelling the fund from which their living comes. Mr. Faires is a farmer, and he thinks probably that this proposed law will lessen the burdens of taxation on the class to which he belongs. But sensible and honest men have known for a long time that to tax property twice—once in the hands of the man who has it, and again in the hands of the one who does not have it—is double taxation, is unjust, and hurts the borrower a great deal more than it does the lender. Therefore such iniquitous laws are rarely enforced.

If the owner of real estate borrows $5,000 he uses it either to build a house, to buy machinery, put up fences, get live stock, or add to the value of his land by draining it. The value of whatever he buys or creates with the money is listed by the Assessor, and the State gets the benefit of the taxes on it. Then the State gets all it is entitled to. It taxes property, not persons. Its tax lien is on property, not persons. In the case of the farmer and the lender mentioned above, it is a matter of no consequence to the State what the liens of the latter may be on the taxed property. That is a private affair which it has nothing to do with and should keep its nose out of. If the tax on the property is not paid by some one it sells it, and thus gets its dues.

The concluding sections of Mr. Faires' bill, by which he hopes to enforce the collection of double taxes, have no application to existing mortgages. The terms of contracts already in force cannot be varied by the Legislature at its sweet will. The effect of the proposed law will be felt, however, when it comes to making future loans. The lender knows what his money is worth in the market, and he does not propose to pay any taxes on money which has passed out of his hands, because then he would get less than the market rate. If he makes a loan on the terms he would under the present system he runs the risk of the borrower informing on him, so as to save the payment of his interest. It is not likely that many would do this, for it would be the end of the credit of the man who was guilty of such an act. It would be considered by most people as disreputable as cheating at cards, and the name of the informer would be published far and wide.

As one fly makes a whole pot of ointment to stink, so does the possibility of the dishonesty of one debtor hurt the credit of an entire community. The farther removed from one another the borrower and lender are the greater that fear will be and the more certain the resort to precautionary measures. When a man is asked to part for five years or any other term with the use of $5,000 of his money he says to himself: "If I lend this after the old fashion and at 6 per cent interest I run the risk of having that mortgage listed at a valuation of a fourth or fifth and being called on to pay taxes on it. If I do not pay, my debtor may take advantage of the law and refuse to pay his interest. Therefore in order to insure myself I must charge him in advance the amount of those possible taxes I may be required to pay. If called on I am safe, if not called on I am that much ahead."

If the lender estimates that he cannot be made to pay under any circumstances more than $300 in taxes during the life of the loan he will either refuse to give more than $4,700 for the mortgage—he will discount it thus sharply—or he will ask 7 or 7½ per cent interest instead of 6. In the one case the borrower pays in advance for the entire term of five years all the taxes which the mortgageholder may perhaps be called on to pay at one-year intervals. The borrower is thus taxed double and is out of the use of a part of his tax money long before the taxes are due.

In the other case, of the higher interest, the borrower pays annually any possible tax which may be imposed on the mortgageholder. It is probable that the former will prefer this way of getting the money he needs, for the terms will seem easier to him, and this discount of $300 or any other sum taken from the principal when he needs the money the most will seem harsh to him. A law which forces him to borrow on such terms has done him the greatest injustice. It has deprived him of the benefit of the lower rate of interest which he would have had otherwise and has forced him to pay twice the tax he should.

The timidity of capital is so great that such a law as this double-taxing, interest-forfeiture one would drive loanable capital from Illinois. Lenders prefer to keep out of a State where there are any risks or botherations. They would leave Illinois as they have left Michigan. As the amount of money to be loaned diminished the competition for it would become keener and the charges would go up. The discount on a $5,000 loan would be $500 rather than $300. The business of lending would fall into the hands of men who, knowing that they ran big risks, would demand big profits, like chattel-mortgage usurers. The average life of loans would be reduced from five years to one, so the lender might keep a closer watch over his money and might extort commissions every twelvemonth.

This is the feast to which Farmer Faires invites his fellow-agriculturists. It will be a sorry day for them if his bill ever becomes a law. Those who owe money now complain that it is hard for them to pay their interest. If so it will be impossible for them to pay the rates which would be charged if this inquisitorial bill were passed. The best thing the farmers of Madison County can do is to meet and pass resolutions asking Mr. Faires to please leave them alone and to withdraw a measure which is calculated to add immensely to their present troubles.

THE condition of the suffering people in St. Louis, Minneapolis, Kansas City, New York, and other points where this cold wave has been felt with great severity excites our warmest sympathy.

WHY doesn't Palmer quit the race?
He's destined for defeat.
Because it is a groundhog case,
'Tis his last chance for meat.

SEVERAL earnest and wild-eyed gentlemen have called at THE TRIBUNE office during the last two days apparently for the purpose of convincing everybody in the establishment that swamp land is not swamp land.

A SUMMER idyl—the hired man.—*Yale Record.*
A winter's tale—a fur tippet.

THOSE who have been surprised at the official reports of the weather in Chicago for the last two mornings must remember that the observant scientist who records them has his station in the top of the Auditorium tower. It is always colder up in balloons and on mountain tops than on the earth's average surface.

WHEN eddying zephyr zephyr meets,
Or fierce winds hurry by,
'Tis then, Cregier, your dusty streets
Exactly "fill the eye."

WHEN the cold snap came it found Jay Gould in the Sunny South. The luck of some men is simply inexplicable.

LET us be honest. Pass the Copyright bill. —*New York World.*
Let us also be sensible. Don't pass the Copyright bill.

THE North-of-Ireland relatives of A. T. Stewart are making a determined effort to get a slice of the property left by the deceased millionaire. Probably their best chance to succeed would be to kidnap Judge Hilton and hold him for ransom.

WHEN is a man like a telescope? When you draw him out, of course.—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*
Also when you shut him up, of course.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Her Dreams.

Burglar (flashing his dark lantern)—"Wake up, here! Don't you make no noise, nuther! Where's yer vallybles?"

Elderly Maiden Lady (moving uneasily in her slumbers)—"Why, Algernon, this is so sudden, so—so unexpected!"

That's Different.

Irene (taking a walk with her friend)—"Laura, look! Who is that handsome gentleman on the other side of the street?"

Miss Kajones (looking straight ahead)—"I wouldn't turn my head on the street to see the handsomest gentleman that ever drew breath. You ought to have more dignity." (A minute or two later, having met and passed an acquaintance)—"Doesn't Mollie Glizzard's cloak fit horribly in the back?"

A Glaring Fraud.

"What is your specialty?" inquired the visitor at the dime museum. "Are you the living skeleton?"

"No," answered the cadaverous party on the elevated platform. "I'm doing the forty-five-day fasting act."

"How long have you been fasting?"

"This is the thirty-seventh day."

"Have you eaten nothing since you began?"

"Nothing—that is to say, nothing you can call eating. They give me perhaps a pint or two of bean-soup every morning and evening, but that's all."

"And you call that fasting?" exclaimed the visitor, purple in the face and grasping his cane nervously. "You are an infernal humbug! Why, good heavens, man!" he roared, trembling with rage, "bean-soup is——"

But the attendants hastily seized the maddened visitor and hurried him out of the building. He was a gentleman from Boston.

PERSONALS.

Secretary Blaine will attend the National Convention of Republican Clubs, to be held in Cincinnati April 21 and 22.

Emma Juch has a truly prima-donna-like appetite if a story told of her in Cincinnati is true. It is averred that after a performance of "William Tell" in that city she devoured three wienerwursts and three beef sandwiches, drank three glasses of beer and—looked for more.

Jay Gould was informed by an astrologist about ten years ago that he would die on the last day of 1890. It may have worried him some, but he pulled through in good shape and had a grin all over his face as he shook hands with the glad New Year and reached out for another railroad.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis' memoirs of her departed husband, just out, will interest a good many people, particularly Gen. Ben Butler. The volume contains the Confederate proclamation proclaiming Gen. Butler an outlaw and a common enemy of mankind and ordering his execution immediately upon his apprehension.

Mrs. Morton, if the correspondents are to be believed, is the beauty of the Administration circle in Washington. She is a strikingly elegant woman, with a very pretty face and a graceful and dignified bearing. She wears handsome clothes, that bear on their face the stamp of the famous man-milliner of Paris, and she entertains with most refined hospitality.

Bradlaugh presided Sunday evenings in what might be called his own church, the humble yet interesting "Temple of Science" in John street in the East End. To see him on the platform there with the sea of intense faces uplifted with eager attention to his every word was to know him at his highest level. There was a peculiar resemblance in his oratory to that of Henry Ward Beecher.

Ex-Gov. Bullock of Georgia makes the startling suggestion that ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes of Ohio might be the most available Republican candidate for President in 1892. His argument is that all the good people of the country would rally to the support of Mr. Hayes, and that the good people would be in a majority over the bad people. Mr. Bullock has not been in politics for several years.

Garibaldi was often a thorn in the side of Victor Emmanuel, who sometimes disowned him, and even had him shot down and arrested; but the King would never quite break with the best General in his army, the only man of military genius that modern Italy has produced. Today Garibaldi's bust stands in the Roman Capital and he is worshiped all over Italy as Washington has been worshiped here for 100 years.

Miss Catherine M. Drexel, daughter of the late F. A. Drexel, who has been at the convent of the Sisters of Mercy in Pittsburg for about a year and a half, will make her profession Feb. 12. This step, while not absolutely final, is regarded as decisive of Miss Drexel's intentions, and it is believed will mark her retirement from the world. She will devote herself to the education and improvement of the Indians, and as the head of an order for that purpose will retain control of her great fortune.

CURRENT NOTES.

Sanso—"Women are wedded to fashion." Blood—"Yes, and they love, honor, and obey it cheerfully."—*New York Herald.*

"The self-made man" is very likely to feel that he has a complete corner on the chef-d'œuvre business.—*Washington Post.*

Six hundred fathers have named their babies after Chauncey M. Depew. But for a while they will be chiefly before-dinner speakers.—*St. Joseph News.*

"Vast strides have been made in the improvement of gowns," says the editor of a fashion paper. They must have been made in the bifurgated skirts.—*Boston Herald.*

"Why won't you associate with Fleckel?" "Because he was engaged to my wife before I married her. A man that's sharper than I am is no associate for me."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

Coal Dealer (anxiously)—"Hold on! That load hasn't been weighed. It looks to me rather large for a ton." Driver—"Tain't intended for a ton. It's two tons." Dealer—"Beg pardon. Go ahead."—*New York Weekly.*

A smart little boy in Utica is—or was, rather—ambitious to be a letter-carrier. A few days ago he secretly secured a bundle of old love letters that his mother had treasured since the courtship days and distributed them from house to house throughout the neighborhood. The sequel is not related, but the probability is that this bright youth has no further aspiration in the letter-carrier line.—*Columbus Enquirer-Sun.*

"Doctor, I came to see about my brother." "What is the matter with him?" "One of his legs is shorter than the other, and he limps. Now, what would you do in a case of that kind?" "I am afraid I should limp, too."—*Texas Siftings.*

Three successive telegrams from a young man staying at Monaco to his anxious mamma, who had sent him there for his health: "Send me some money. Have lost my pocketbook." "No need of money. Have found pocketbook." "Send money. Pocketbook found, but nothing in it."—*Fliegende Blatter.*

FREE FOR ALL.

Peoria *Transcript:* Speaking in a pokerish way, the three of a kind held by the F. M. B. A. seems to be a hard hand to beat.

Sioux City *Journal:* It seems a little superfluous to denounce John P. St. John as "a fraud." He perhaps used to be before everybody found him out.

Buffalo *Express:* There are only twenty-six working days left to the Fifty-first Congress. Will the Senate reform at the eleventh hour and become a Republican body?

Philadelphia *Times:* Washington is a very expensive place to live, and with the present session a large number of Republican Congressmen will give up House keeping.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* Now it is heard that President Harrison will not give Senator Ingalls an appointment because the latter paired against the closure rule. The esteemed Chief Executive is rapidly nearing the point where he will not allow the people to vote for him for a second term because they did not support the force bill.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The second concert of the Chicago Oratorio Society at Central Music-Hall last evening attracted a larger audience than the first. Like Monday evening's, it was an audience of friendly disposition, intent on getting all that persistent applause would gain. Sig. Campanini again appeared, choosing for his numbers an aria from Gluck's "Iphigenie en Tauride," Siegmund's "Love Song" from "Die Walkuere," and an aria with chorus from "Lucia," responding to encores with "Good-by, Sweetheart, Good-by," and the Duke's aria from the last act of "Rigoletto." His singing was commented on in the review of the first concert. Nothing last night calls for further remark.

Mme. Augusta Hastreiter sang Bohm's "Thine Only," "More Regal in His Low Estate," from Gounod's "Queen of Sheba," and

CANDLER MAKES A KICK.

AN ATTACK UPON THE WORLD'S FAIR IN WASHINGTON.

The Massachusetts Congressman Expresses His Opinion of the Powers and Duties of the National Commission—World's Fair Officials Disturbed—Davis Will Resign if the Directory Be Forced to Pay His Salary—Power Given the Board of Lady Managers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—During the general debate on the Sundry Civil bill today Mr. Candler gave notice that he would move to strike out the items making appropriations for the National Commission of the World's Fair and insert the proposition submitted by the Candler Committee. This amendment cuts down the appropriation for the commission to $40,000, and fixes the amount of the salaries to be paid to all of the officers except the Director-General, who will be left out in the cold, if the Candler Committee has its way, unless the Chicago corporation provides for the payment of his salary.

Mr. Candler spoke rapidly and with a good deal of earnestness and soon gained close attention, but it was late in the day and few members were in the chamber. He claimed that his committee had taken a calm, businesslike view of the situation and a desire to promote the success of the Exposition. The committee had been generous in recommending that $40,000 be appropriated. It was the intention of the law that the commission should be an honorary and merely supervisory body, and in providing that they shall be paid $6 a day it was not intended that they shall be given that all the time. The commission did not interpret that law in the spirit in which it was passed. He was sure the act would not have been passed if it had been supposed that the commission would give it such an interpretation as they have, or that they would expend so much of the Government appropriation for salaries and expenses before the expiration of the first year.

Mr. Candler explained the formation of the board representing the local corporation, and how the National Commission had appointed a set of officers duplicating those of the local directory and created the office of Director-General, whose salary was paid out of the Government money. He referred briefly and in a complimentary way to the Board of Control and the Board of Lady Managers, and, in answer to an inquiry from Mr. Anderson of Kansas, said he proposed to legislate the Director-General out of office as an officer of the National Commission. The Director-General's duties were highly important and responsible, and he should be well paid, but he should be the executive officer of the corporation, and should be paid out of its capital and the receipts of the Fair; and extreme caution should be taken in selecting such an officer. Mr. Candler was reminded by Mr. Buchanan of New Jersey that the Centennial Board of Finance managed the affairs of the Exposition at Philadelphia without any pay, and Mr. Candler, thanking him for the reminder, added that the Philadelphia Exposition was not well managed until the Board of Finance, consisting of twenty-five business men, was appointed and served without compensation. He paid a tribute to the energy and enterprise of Chicagoans who have been so liberal and especially to the business men who represent the World's Fair corporation. He was confident that it was for the best interest of the Fair that it be conducted by the Chicago people.

Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky interrupted Mr. Candler with questions designed to show that it was necessary that the jurisdiction of the National Commission, under the act creating it, was not intended to be merely supervisory, but executive also, and that an executive officer was necessary to properly represent the National character of the commission in its communication with foreign Governments, etc. Mr. Butterworth, by a question, called special attention to the need for a Director-General for these purposes. Mr. Candler dissented in a general way, and, his time having expired, promised to reply more fully during the further debate on the bill. He said that all of the salaries at the Philadelphia Centennial were paid out of the money of the Fair and not by the Government.

It is expected that there will be further debate on the Fair tomorrow, but the point in the bill where Mr. Candler's proposed amendment will be offered is not likely to be reached for two or three days.

DISTURBS THE COMMISSIONERS.

Director-General Davis Would Resign if Made an Officer of the Directory.

There is trouble ahead for the World's Fair, and it largely grows out of the Candler Committee report in Congress. When the news reached here yesterday that the estimates for the expenses of the National Commission had been reduced $30,000 in the Congressional Sundry Civil Appropriation bill there was an immediate stir on the National Commission side of the Exposition headquarters. The fact that $14,000 had been taken from the estimate for meetings of the National Commission did not cut such a figure as the lopping off of $15,000 from the salaries of the commission. The estimate called for $70,000 and the Appropriation bill makes it $55,000. As $15,000 is the salary the Director-General Davis, it was at first taken to mean that Congress wished to make Col. Davis an officer of the local directory, in accordance with the Candler resolution. Should that prove to be the case there will be a great disruption in the organization of the Fair. Col. Davis said flatly that he would not hold the office of Director-General one minute if it should be denationalized by the Candler resolution.

"As the situation now stands," he said, "it is possible to work on in harmony and make the Fair a National success. The Director-General would be a National officer. If the Candler resolution should pass, in conjunction with this cut of $15,000, it would simply throw both the Director-General on the directory. If both the contingencies mentioned should take place I would not remain here a minute. I would not suffer such humiliation, and I do not think that any other man would. As long as the Government pays the Director-General's salary he is free to assert himself and exercise his independence. The Exposition must be National anyway and not local.

"Now as to the mere reduction proposed in the appropriation bill, that is all right in itself. If Congress thinks that expenses should be reduced, and votes to reduce them, there is nothing for us to do except to conform to its wishes. It seems to be gotten up in a spirit of fairness. It is the recommendations of the Candler resolution that will cause the trouble if adopted. That is a matter for Congress to pass upon. There is a difference between proposing legislation and securing its passage."

There is little question but that the officers of the National Commission could devise a way of getting along with $15,000 less for salaries than the estimates contained. These estimates included salaries for several officials, which under the new organization, it is believed, could be dispensed with. Assistant Secretary Brewer, who was down for $3,000, has resigned. There is a $1,200 clerk in the Secretary's office who will leave shortly. Again, it is understood that another $3,000 official does not care to remain here much longer. President Palmer will not draw more than $6,000 of his estimated $12,000 salary, and these several amounts added make $13,000.

POWER FOR LADY MANAGERS.

They Will Handle All Women's Exhibits —Position of the Isabella Association.

If the Queen Isabella Association wishes to locate its Woman's Pavilion in Jackson Park it will have to first secure the permission of the Board of Lady Managers. Yesterday afternoon the lady managers scored a decided victory and were formally recognized as the authority to be consulted in all matters pertaining to woman's work or schemes in connection with the Fair. The recognition came in the following resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the directory and generally concurred in by officers of the National Commission:

Resolved, That for the purpose of facilitating business and avoiding misunderstandings in administration the Executive Committee recommends that the Board of Lady Managers of the Commission be regarded as the channel of communication in all matters pertaining to applications for grounds, buildings, pavilions, and other conveniences intended for the exclusive use or entertainment of women in the Exposition, and that in respect of these and similar things the advice and approval of the Board of Lady Managers shall be required before taking definite action.

This leaves the lady managers pretty nearly supreme, and they will be in a position to treat with all woman's organizations that may seek to do anything at the Exposition. They have practically secured the recognition for which they have been contending.

The Isabella officers were a trifle wrought up yesterday over what they thought was somewhat discourteous treatment in reference to a site. They were invited to call at Chief of Construction Burnham's office Tuesday and select a site for their pavilion and statue. This they did, but were told that the Committee on Grounds and Buildings would have to pass upon the selection. When the Grounds and Buildings Committee took up the matter it decided it had nothing to do with it and referred the ladies to Director-General Davis. Mr. Davis, after thinking it over, called President T. W. Palmer to his assistance. The two diplomats talked pleasantly, but begged for further time. Then, as the easiest way out of the dilemma, the representatives of the directory and commission determined to recognize the lady managers as an official World's Fair body that should be consulted in all matters pertaining to women and the Fair.

BOARD OF CONTROL TO MEET.

President Palmer Decides to Call It Together Feb. 16.

In view of the various questions that have arisen in regard to the Exposition, President T. W. Palmer decided yesterday to call a meeting of the Board of Control of the National Commission. He came to this conclusion after consulting with Director-General Davis and Vice-Chairman McKenzie. They each considered the situation sufficiently grave and important to call that all-powerful body together, and yesterday afternoon Secretary John T. Dickinson sent out the call to meet Monday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of passing upon modification of plans adopted at the last meeting of the Commission.

The building plans for Jackson Park have been almost wholly changed since the commission passed upon them. One of the plans that seems to have created dissatisfaction is the allotment of nine acres of space for the agricultural show. The agriculturalists declare they must have more room. Then there are the Lake-Front buildings. Nobody knows exactly what is to be done about them. If the commission be not called together in April the board will probably also take up the matter of rearranging salaries in accordance with the Congressional Appropriation bill.

FOR FILLING AT JACKSON PARK.

It May Be Done by the Construction Department of the Fair.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday the Construction Department reported that but one complete bid had been received for the work of filling and dredging the lake-front at Jackson Park. It was from McArthur Bros., and puts the total at $444,732. F. H. Knapp's bid for dredging only was 15 cents per yard. McArthur's bid was considered high and Engineer Gottlieb favored its rejection, and suggested that the work be done directly under the supervision of the Construction Department, thus obviating the necessity of laying any track. A resolution was adopted to the effect that unless the Chief of Construction can secure proposals for dredging and filling at Jackson Park in conformity with the specifications for same, not exceeding 400,000 feet, then the construction department be authorized to proceed at once with the work under the direction of the Grounds and Buildings Committee.

WANT $5,000,000 MORE.

Directors Will Go to Congress for That Sum of Money.

The next Congress will be asked by the World's Columbian Exposition to appropriate $5,000,000 toward its advancement. This subject has been under consideration by the Ways and Means Committee and officers of the National Commission. It was not known until yesterday that the directors were counting on Congress.

"The Ways and Means Committee is going to get the extra $5,000,000 together," said H. N. Higinbotham yesterday. "We are going to Congress and ask for that amount in addition to what we may secure ourselves by subscription or otherwise."

"Shall you call upon this Congress?"

"No, it is too far gone, but we will go to the next one. Congress has created this Fair and made it a National enterprise. Chicago will raise $10,000,000. If Chicago, a single community, can do that much for the Nation, the Nation of 60,000,000 of people ought to give $5,000,000 on its own account."

President Palmer of the National Commission fixes the least aid which the Government should offer at $3,000,000.

"We'll get it, too," he declared yesterday. "Congress has got to put up something for this show. It is National in its character, and nothing like it has ever been attempted."

IOWA COMMISSIONERS MEET.

They Decide Upon a Plan of Action to Be Followed Out.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Iowa World's Fair Commissioners were in session today with all present except S. H. Mallory of Chariton and James Wilson of Truro. The latter, having been elected to the Chair of Agriculture in the Agricultural College, resigned from the commission, and no successor has been appointed. W. J. Buchanan attended the meeting and explained the scope of the Fair as designed by the National Commissioners. Miss Ora E. Miller of Cedar Rapids and Mrs. W. S. Clark of Des Moines, members of the National Board of Lady Managers, took part in the deliberations. The result of the meeting was embodied in a series of resolutions.

They delegate to F. N. Chase of Cedar Falls, Secretary of the commission, the work of superintending details and organizing the people of every locality of the State for the purpose of collecting and preparing exhibits and otherwise promoting the Iowa display. Mr. Chase will devote all his time to the work. The President of the commission was directed to ascertain at once what rates Iowa boys will be made for the transportation of exhibits to the Exposition. The commission pledges its support to the Iowa members of the Board of Lady Managers. There is offered to architects residing in Iowa the sum of $500 for the best plan for the main Iowa building, to be composed of iron and glass, to cost not to exceed $100,000, and to be so constructed that it can be taken down at the close of the Exposition and reconstructed on the Iowa State Fair grounds. J. F. Duncomb of Fort Dodge, H. W. Seaman of Clinton, and J. W. Jarnagin of Montezuma constitute the committee to carry out the latter resolution.

SOUTH DAKOTA'S EXHIBIT.

A Liberal Appropriation Recommended by the World's Fair Convention.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Both branches of the Legislature adjourned today to allow the World's Fair Convention the use of the Representatives' hall during the afternoon, the legislators being present and participating in the proceedings. Every Board of Trade and associations from every part of South Dakota were represented by delegates, numbering about 100, including World's Fair Commissioners Ramsey and Bullard, Congressman Pickler, Senator Moody, and other notables. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and all seemed to think the State will have an exhibit doing full justice to its resources. The Following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That such action be recommended and asked of the Legislature assembled as shall enable a commission to be appointed to make a creditable showing at said Exposition.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this convention that the House bill No. 20, as amended, be recommended to pass.

Here the bill was read which appropriates $40,000 and authorizes cities and towns to levy a one-mill tax to raise the amount.

A Committee on Legislation was appointed consisting of Commissioner Bullard of Perry, Henry Hunter of Mellette, J. A. Crane of Watertown, Sol Star of Deadwood, and Abe Van Osdel of Yankton.

Exposition Notes.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union will ask for space in Jackson Park for a building to be devoted to the needs of the union. It will not be very elaborate.

A construction building for Jackson Park has been designed in Chief of Construction Burnham's office, and next Saturday and Monday the contract for putting it up will be let. It will be of frame, two stories high, about 42x83.

The payment of stock subscriptions has been very much quickened by the letter of the Ways and Means Committee, and is improving daily. Tuesday it passed the $1,000,000 limit, and amounted to $1,060,700. This does not include moneys received from miscellaneous sources.

Charged with a Grave Crime.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 4.—A memorial from J. W. Boynton, late a clerk in the office of the State Controller, was presented in the House today charging Controller McCall with misappropriation of public funds and specifying cases.

STEWART'S IRISH HEIRS.

TESTIMONY TAKEN AT BELFAST TO BREAK THE MERCHANT'S WILL.

Cousins of All Degrees Who Think They Are Entitled to Some of the Money—Mr. Gladstone Argues Against All Religious Disability—Members of the Czarowitz's Suite Disciplined by a Russian Naval Captain—General Foreign News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BELFAST, Feb. 4.—The deepest interest is taken by all classes throughout the North of Ireland in the inquiry which is proceeding at the American Consulate here under the authority of the Southern District Court of the State of New York as to the claims of various parties in connection with the A. T. Stewart estate. The inquiry, which has reached the third day, is conducted by the Hon. Samuel G. Ruby, United States Consul at Belfast, and Sir James H. Haslett, a local magistrate. The particular case which led to the inquiry is that of Branagh vs. Smith. Interrogatories are being put to the witnesses under examination claiming to be relations of the late A. T. Stewart. At present they include George Begley, head master of the Belfast Technical School; Rosie Begley, Mrs. Mary Begley, widow of the late Thomas Begley of Magherafall; S. A. Lamb, one of the managers of the Bessborough Spinning company, County Armagh. J. J. Brown, solicitor of Belfast, represents the claimants; J. Holmes of New York and Digby Johns of Belfast act for Judge Hilton. The court closed the doors against the press during the sitting, but the substance of the evidence leaked out.

George Begley, who says he is the late A. T. Stewart's second cousin on the father's side, proved his case pretty conclusively, and it is not improbable that in the long run he will establish his claim as one of the heirs at law. The whole question of the relationship was gone into minutely and the genealogical complications are said to be extraordinary, but Begley is full of confidence and hopes to win his claim. His claim is the most important one, and is being investigated thoroughly. He has at his disposal an overwhelming mass of evidence. Mrs. Mary Begley is the widow of the late Thomas Begley of Magherafall, near Lisburn. She also claims to be a cousin of the late millionaire, S. A. Lamb. Thomas Lamb of Newry and Robert Lynas proved acquaintance with A. T. Stewart during his visits to Ireland during the year 1870 and afterwards during his residence in New York, his having devoted sums of money towards the support of members of the Stewart family with which the present claimants are connected by blood and marriage. Stewart did this acknowledging them to be his true relations, and the testimony all through is of a character to justify the statements of the witnesses that they will be able to annul the will.

SUPPORTING RELIGIOUS DISABILITY

The Bill for the Relief of Catholics Referred in the House.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Gladstone moved the second reading of the bill to remove religious disability and during the course of his remarks he said: "When we undertook by this bill to remove from the statutes an injustice and an anomaly which are a discredit to us [cheers] we hoped that it would be necessary to spend only a few minutes in introducing the bill. Now that we needed to trespass at greater length upon Parliament there were mutterings and murmurings. As Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1868 I pleaded for the opening of the most difficult offices, to which the most objection was taken. It is seriously doubtful now whether Roman Catholics are legally disabled from holding the offices of Viceroy of Ireland and Lord Chancellor of England. The Home Secretary, he added, is himself a Catholic, and he stood as near the sovereign as the Chancellor of the Exchequer and nearer than the Viceroy of Ireland. Yet nobody disputed his right to hold his office, and he (Mr. Gladstone) knew of no obstacle against against a Jew, Mahommedan, Hindoo, or non-religious person being Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. William Henry Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, asked why Mr. Gladstone's speech was made now instead of during the many years he had held office. Mr. Gladstone retorted that he had delivered similar speeches in 1867.

Mr. Smith replied that Mr. Gladstone then was in opposition, and that, moreover, in 1881 Mr. Gladstone in answering a question on the same subject said that the Government did not intend to advocate the abolition of all the remaining religious checks such as prevented the Chancellor or sovereign being Catholics. Catholics did not demand the bill. Mr. Smith opposed the bill because it applied to two persons only, and moved that it be read after the second time six months hence. After further debate Mr. Gladstone's motion for the second reading of the bill now was referred, the vote being 223 to 256.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

A Naval Captain Disciplines the Czarowitz's Attendants.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Prince Bariatinsky and some other members of the suite of the Czarowitz returned home this week on account of trouble on board the Russian ironclad Pamiats Azova, on which the Czarowitz, accompanied by Prince George of Greece, is making a tour of the East. The origin of the trouble is obscure. It is known, however, that Prince Bariatinsky, without consulting Capt. Lohmann, commander of the Pamiats Azova, undertook to give orders to the crew and that on one occasion he ordered the boats to be launched for the purpose of giving the Czarowitz an ocean row. Capt. Lohmann promptly countermanded the order, as there was quite a heavy sea on at the time and he feared that the lives of the Czarowitz and his party might be endangered. Some of the members of the crew sided with Prince Bariatinsky, and Capt. Lohmann, in order to restore discipline, and to threaten to use the most severe measures, finally the Captain sent the malcontents out of the ship, replacing them with men from the warships escorting the Pamiats Azova.

Brazilians Implicated in the Revolt.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LISBON, Feb. 4.—Documents have been seized at the office of the *Republica Portugueza* newspaper of a very compromising nature, including lists of subscription and sentence of death against prominent people in Portugal. The letters seized prove correspondence between the Republicans and Spain. After victory had crowned their efforts annexation to Spain was to be proclaimed. The documents also established the complicity of certain priests of rural parishes with the insurgents, and also a number of people who have returned from Brazil with large fortunes. The conspirators have received money from the Brazilians, several of whom have become Republicans since the revolution in Brazil.

Five hundred of the insurgents have been imprisoned. The latest reports place the number of killed at 100.

Cure for Anthrax in Cattle.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—An Englishman by the name of Hawkins, a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, who has been working in Prof. Koch's hospital here, claims to have discovered a cure for the disease of anthrax in cattle. His method is exactly the same as that of Koch as regards inoculation, but he thinks he has found the anthrax microbe-killer. Hawkins waited until Koch's departure before making known his alleged discovery, feeling bound by the etiquette of Koch's laboratory. He will go to England tomorrow and intends to use his discovery for the benefit of Australian cattle-breeders.

Gone on a Visit to the Czar.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria, has started for Warsaw, where the Russian imperial train awaits him. From Warsaw the royal traveler will be conveyed to St. Petersburg, where he will be received by the Czar. A great deal of importance is attached in Russian and Austrian diplomatic circles to the Archduke's visit to St. Petersburg.

Tried to Fire the Barracks.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—Forty soldiers of the Regiment of Grenadiers who were imprisoned and committed to trial for participation in the recent riots attempted last night to set fire to the barracks in which they were confined. The troops of the same garrison succeeded in extinguishing the flames. There is no doubt that a severe punishment will be dealt out to the offenders.

Answering Criticisms of an Emperor.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The *Kreuz Zeitung* says that the resignation of Gen. Von Lessczynski from his position as Commander of the Ninth Army Corps is the outcome of correspondence in reference to his inviting Prince Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck to attend a regimental dinner.

In military circles it is maintained that Count Von Waldersee's fall was due to his adverse criticism of Emperor William's leadership in the cavalry attack which was made during the autumn maneuvers of the army.

Anxious About Italy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VIENNA, Feb. 4.—Count Kalnoky, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent a dispatch to the Berlin Foreign Office concerning the Cabinet crisis in Italy. Kaiser Franz Josef and his advisers are apprehensive lest Sig. Crispi's successor may not continue that statesman's policy with regard to the Irridentists, whom Sig. Crispi has done what he could to suppress and to keep from giving offense to Austria.

More Trouble on the Docks.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In consequence of the shipowners taking hostile legal action the London dockers' joint committee has abandoned discharging ships and a conflict between the dockers and ship-owners has commenced. The latter will be compelled to organize a staff of 2,500 loaders and unloaders to meet the demand of London. In addition an entire police division will be needed to protect the men while at work.

Mysterious Railway Murder.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—A startling railway murder was committed today on the Spanish border. While a train was proceeding from Irun, on the Spanish side of the frontier to Hendaye, a small French town, a run of only five minutes, a gentleman who occupied a compartment in a first-class carriage was thrown from the train into the river and drowned. The assassin escaped.

Conscripts in Revolt.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.—A band of about 2,000 conscripts today paraded the streets of Manage in the province of Hainaut as a demonstration against compulsory service in the army. They sang the "Marseillaise," and fastened to their caps cards inscribed: "Down with the blood tax."

Crispi's Lieutenant Called.

ROME, Feb. 4.—It is now announced that King Humbert has summoned Sig. Crispi's Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. Vial, to form a Cabinet.

Brevities by Cable.

A monument fund for Meissonier has been opened in Paris.

Wissmann, the German Commissioner in Africa, intends to visit America after he vacates his present post next April.

Mr. McCarthy hopes to tell his followers Feb. 22 of a satisfactory settlement with the Parnellites. A full report will then be made.

At Waterford, Feb. 2, Capt. Hogan, ship Bohemia, Liverpool, for San Francisco, subdued at the pistol's mouth fourteen mutinous seamen.

The Austrian Emperor has accepted the resignation of the Austrian Minister of Finance, Privy Councilor Dr. J. Dunajewski, who was appointed June 26, 1880.

It is now said to be probable that Mr. Gladstone will make a public statement soon regarding the assurances given by him to the Irish leaders with reference to home rule.

Two thousand Arnauts in the neighborhood of Dreinitza have revolted and have set fire to the Government buildings. They now threaten the town of Pristina, and the officials of that place have taken refuge at Mitrovitza.

The proof sheets of Capt. Casati's new book practically confirm the charges of vacillation and lack of energy brought by Stanley against Emin, and give the most animated account yet received of how Stanley "stormed" Emin into departing for the coast.

The London *Morning Post*, referring to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Sayward case, says that whatever may be the ultimate decision which the Supreme Court arrives at, Englishmen and Canadians will recognize the integrity of that tribunal.

Thirty fishermen who were working on the ice of the Baltic Sea, near the Village of Riendorf, yesterday were driven out to sea by the sudden breaking up of the ice along the coast. The villagers signaled them with foe horns, and with extreme difficulty succeeded in rescuing them.

The exports of cutlery from Sheffield to the United States for the month of January, 1890, amounted in value to £13,415. For the corresponding month this year, under the new United States Tariff law, the Sheffield exports to the United States amounted to £8,831.

A dispatch from Montpelier, France, brings news of a disastrous dynamite explosion through which nine soldiers are expected to lose their lives. A number of artillerymen belonging to the garrison of Montpelier were engaged in charging a mine at the rifle butts with dynamite when the charge exploded.

An elderly female music teacher named Hedwige Bartelet went to Spottaw, proceeded to the grave of Lieut. Giehn, who lately committed suicide, remained there in deep meditation for a long time, and then went to a hotel, shut herself up in a private room, and shot herself three times. She had been engaged to the Lieutenant, and they were unable to marry on account of their poverty.

HELENA IS HALF TICKLED TO DEATH.

Pope Bob Says Half a Dozen Words in the Davis Will Case.

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Helena is happy. It has heard Pope Bob. The wealth and fashion of the Capital turned out. Seats were reserved for Mrs. Ingersoll and the wives of the Supreme Court Justices where jurors usually sit. In order to accommodate the crowd, which it was known would assemble, the Supreme Court met today in the District Court room, which is quite large. Inside the bar were the leading lawyers of Montana and the eminent counsel from abroad who are in the Davis will case. The gallery contained merchants and miners as well as professional attendants of courts. The large crowd at the morning proceedings met with a disappointment, as nothing took place but the reading of Judge McHatton's return to the writs of prohibition and mandamus. He is extremely youthful in appearance and failed to satisfy the crowd with his monotonous reading. The court took a recess of three hours to give the relators time to prepare their argument. J. B. Clayberg of Helena occupied less than two hours in an argument that was as full of law as an egg of meat, but that was not what the people had come for. During Mr. Clayberg's argument Judge McHatton had gone out and he did not return. As he had told the court he had simply prepared his answer and would not be represented by counsel, but would submit the matter on his part without argument. The Chief Justice asked if there was anything else that counsel desired to present and looked inquiringly through his spectacles at Col. Ingersoll. Pope Bob said he had nothing to add to Mr. Clayberg's argument, but after a moment's reflection concluded that something was expected of him and arose. He was never listened to with greater attention and was a deep silence throughout, except when in a rather impassioned manner he said it was not safe to place the selection of juries in the hands of one man who might be owned by one man or his friends, but it was sometimes laborious to bribe 300 men. The allusion to this matter was so pointed that it produced quite a sensation.

At the close of Col. Ingersoll's remarks Chief Justice Blake announced that the matter would be taken under advisement and the court adjourned to Saturday morning. A decision is expected at that time. There were present when court convened, Chief-Justice Blake and Associate Justices De Witt and Harwood; Henry A. Root, one of the relators, and his counsel, Col. Ingersoll and Nathaniel Myers, of New York; and E. W. Toole and J. B. Clayberg of Helena. Near Judge McHatton sat Judge Trimble of Keokuk, Ia., Judge Woolworth of Omaha, and Judge Kirkpatrick of Butte.

Judge McHatton's return was an argument to the effect that the jury was not so prejudiced as to be unable to give a fair and impartial trial, and that the prejudice alleged to exist was not proper matter to come before the Supreme Court.

CALL FOR A 40 PER CENT ASSESSMENT.

Stockholders of the American Bank of Kansas City Requested to Raise $500,000.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—New England stockholders of the American Bank of Kansas City have just received a call for a 40 per cent assessment on the stock they hold. The plan is to raise $500,000 and the bank will then resume business again. President Stimson has called a bank meeting for Feb. 12 and has written a letter to the stockholders here urging them to be present and act upon this plan. A representative stockholder here says of it:

"The call for 40 per cent more capital is not as heavy as I feared it might be, still it is so heavy that many cannot meet it. I refer to the smaller stockholders with $10,000 to $50,000 invested. There are many of them all over New England, for this bank, like the Union Investment company, raked New England with a fine-tooth comb."

Crockery Men in Council.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Crockery and Glassware Jobbers' Association began its second annual convention here today. There are about sixty delegates, mostly from the West. E. H. Pitkin and C. S. Pitkin of Chicago are respectively President and Secretary. The main business of the convention is to devise a plan to prevent the sale of goods by gift houses or stores which give away glassware and pottery as premiums for patronage in other lines. An effort will also be made to regulate the employment and payment of traveling salesmen. Tonight the association had its annual banquet at the Monongahela House.

VESSELS LONG OVERDUE.

MUCH ANXIETY FELT FOR THE ROTTERDAM AND THE DENMARK.

Neither Boat Has Been Sighted and Incoming Steamers Report Severe Storms on the Atlantic—"John Needham's Double" Proves a Success—Mme. Bernhardt Hard at Work Rehearsing for Tonight's Opening Performance—Miscellaneous New York News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Teutonic came to anchor off quarantine tonight about half a day behind its usual time. It reported having encountered head seas and heavy westerly and northwesterly gales throughout the voyage. Its passengers will be landed tomorrow morning. Among them are Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Donald A. Smith of Canada; Sampson, the strong man, and Dr. Blackburn, the great English chess-player, who is to play some games at Havana. The failure of the National Line steamer Denmark and the Netherlands steamer Rotterdam to get in increased the anxiety concerning those vessels, both of which are several days overdue.

As the Rotterdam has on board twenty-five cabin and 400 steerage passengers naturally more people are worrying about it than about the Denmark, which carries freight only. The Rotterdam is eighteen days out today. Its average time for a winter trip is thirteen days. The longest voyage it has made yet lasted sixteen days.

"JOHN NEEDHAM'S DOUBLE."

Joseph Hatton's Play Favorably Received by New-Yorkers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—"John Needham's Double" is the name of the ingenious, neat, and interesting three-act play by Joseph Hatton, which was produced tonight at Palmer's Theater. So far as the opinion of the first-nighters is a test "John Needham's Double" may be called a success. The play is a strong and somber melodrama of the "Henry Dunbar" and "Lyons Mail" type. It is a "star" play. More than half the lines are spoken by one actor. The gloom is seldom relieved by comedy, which is no fault. Nor has it any love to warm it.

Throughout the scene Mr. Willard played with much good taste, artistic truth, and self-restraint, avoiding the hackneyed tricks of stage villains and only erring by monotony.

His later remorse was tastily pictured and his quiet death was effective.

Immediately after the luncheon today Mme. Bernhardt was driven to the Star Theater, where she rehearsed with her company until nearly 5 o'clock. In the evening she went to the Garden, where "La Tosca" was given a thorough rehearsal for tomorrow night's opening performance. At Mr. Abbey's office it is said that nearly all the seats for the entire engagement at the Garden Theater had already been spoken for.

BOLD NEW YORK FOOTPADS.

They Rob a Young Woman on a Crowded Thoroughfare.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Miss Jeannette Becher, a pretty girl of 18, who lives with her parents at No. 509 Eighth avenue, was garroted at Fifty-eighth street and Sixth avenue by an unknown man this evening and lies in a precarious condition at St. Luke's Hospital. Miss Becher is a clerk at Wilhem's photograph gallery. At 6:30 o'clock she started with a young girl friend for the Sixth avenue "L" road station at Fifty-eighth street to go home. Miss Becher's friend ran up the steps of the station and was about to follow when three or four young men came around the corner from Fifty-eighth street. One of them seized her by the throat and twisted her neck around, at the same time throwing his other arm around her waist. She struggled with all her might and finally gave vent to a faint scream. At this her friend, who was unconscious of the struggle behind her, turned, and, seeing the men, screamed with all her might.

The men at once ran away and a crowd collected around Miss Becher, who had fallen in a faint. A pocketbook which she had held in her hand was found near her on the sidewalk. The injured girl was taken to a near-by drug store, where she was seized with spasms.

MISS LOUISE SHEPARD'S WEDDING.

It Is to Take Place at Noon Today—Half a Million in Gifts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—At noon tomorrow Miss Louise Shepard, daughter of Col. Elliott F. Shepard and granddaughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, will be united in marriage to Mr. William J. Schieffelin.

The wedding will take place at the First Presbyterian Church. The gifts are now stored in the grand parlors of Col. Shepard's home. At the lowest computation they are worth $500,000. On a table in the center of the room was a magnificent silver dinner service, gold lined. The set consisted of six pieces, very large and magnificently chased. The card: "With the compliments and kind indorsement of Mr. and Mrs. B. Harrison." Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Sloane presented by far the costliest and most beautiful gift of all that lined the room. It is a necklace of diamond pendants, the whole formed in the shape of the fleur de lis. In the necklace are 295 diamonds, many of them big stones. The value of the necklace is not less than $100,000.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Brooklyn to Purchase the Long Island Water Supply Company's Property.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—An order vacating the injunction to restrain Mayor Chapin, the Controller, and the City Auditor of Brooklyn from consummating the contract for the purchase of the property of the Long Island Supply company was granted today by Justice Dykman of the Supreme Court. The vacation of the injunction order may not, however, finally dispose of the action. Mr. Ziegler's counsel declares that he will appeal. It is probable, though, that the city will in a few days carry out the contract to purchase for $300 a share the stock of a company only recently quoted at $70.

Will Go Out of Business.

The Board of Directors of the City Fire Insurance company of New York has decided to wind up its affairs. The City Fire Insurance company was organized in 1833. Jan. 1, 1891, it had cash assets of $358,259, including a net surplus above all liabilities of $119,588. Its net premium income during 1890 was $30,025. The losses paid were $20,416. What appears to be the principal reason for the winding up of the company now is that the President prefers to do it while there is a liberal surplus instead of running the chance of a further decrease.

Panic at a Tenement House Fire.

There was a panic at a fire in the two six-story double tenement houses at Nos. 45 and 47 Eldridge street, which are occupied by forty-five families. The flames started in Morris Goldman's grocery early this morning. They shot rapidly up the light shaft between the two tenement houses, filling the halls and the adjoining rooms with smoke. It is calculated that at least 240 persons were asleep in the two houses when the flames burst out. All finally got out alive but with great difficulty.

An Old Clothing-House Goes Under.

Barnum's clothing-store, one of the landmarks of the city, was closed today after a business career of forty-six years. The assignee said today that he did not think the liabilities would amount to $75,000. The assignment was the result of dull trade, depreciation, poor collections, hard times, and general depression in business. The house is one of the oldest in the trade.

Testifying Against Simmons.

James A. Simmons' cup of misery overflowed today at his trial before Judge Benedict in the United States Court when his erstwhile friend, Gen. Peter J. Claassen, told all he knew of the wrecking of the Sixth National Bank. Claassen said that the aggregate amount of money he had loaned Simmons on checks was from $300,000 to $300,000. He will be cross-examined tomorrow.

Identified the Body.

The body of the young man who cut his throat in the Astor House Tuesday, and who had registered as "Fred Evans, England," is said to have been identified tonight as that of Frederick Evans, a well-known Western mind-reader.

Indiana's Fair Bill to Be Taken Up.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Ten days ago both branches of the Legislature adopted resolutions declaring against making any appropriation for the World's Fair at Chicago until the Lodge Election bill, now pending in Congress, should be finally disposed of, and nothing has been done in the matter since then. Mr. Beasley, the author of the House resolution, said today that so far as he was concerned he was willing to consider, now that the Election bill was finally disposed of, the bills providing for an appropriation for the Indiana exhibit at the Fair. This may be considered as an indication of the general feeling of the Democratic members on the subject.

"STATESMEN" INDULGE IN A DANCE.

First Annual Ball of the County Democracy Marching Club.

"You can bet a stack of reds that there is no brace about this. It's all square. When the gang starts to do a thing, it does it right. See?"

"It was the Hon. "Bull" Murphy who spoke, referring to the first annual ball of the County Democracy Marching Club. Murphy is lookout in a Clark street banking establishment, and the exuberant orientalism of his language may be attributed properly to his business rather than his politics.

There were, as he further alleged, no flies on the "gang." The First Regiment Armory had been transformed from a depot for the munitionf of war to a bower of flowers, not only hothouse exotics, but the flower and chivalry of the Cook County Democracy. The prize-winners of the party were there, also a few who have won no prizes as yet. The unaccustomed dress-suit was worn by many, while others, not having the price of the hire or scorning such vain fripperies of fashion, appeared in their plain, every-day raiment. There was about 75 cents worth of gloom cast upon the early festivities. An urgent invitation had been sent to the Democratic Senators and Representatives at Springfield to join in the giddy whirl of fashion, and great preparations had been made for their proper entertainment and refreshment. Their failure to come was what precipitated the gloom. The excuse was read to the multitude, and there was scarcely a dry eye in the house. It was: "Springfield, Feb. 4.—M. C. McD.: These mugs on the steering comity has got us close herded; can't get there. S. Van P."

Thus was the ball deprived of its choicest ornaments. A long explanation from the steering committee came. It was in the nature of an apology. It was set forth that the Cook County Club, knowing the personal ways of the Democracy, must recognize the fact that it would be unsafe in the present emergency to turn the statesmen loose in a town of Chicago's possibilities. The danger of falling down would be too great, and Palmer could not afford to take any long chances. The General himself wired that his business at Springfield required close attention and he regretted his inability to leave it.

The first blare of trumpets and pleasing tinklings of the lute which announced that the grand march was on the floor dispelled the grief. The procession was something never to be forgotten. The upper drill hall had been decorated plentifully with flags of many nations, the predominant ones being the golden harp on an evergreen field, the Stars and Stripes, and the crescent of the Ottoman Empire. Around the hall in countenna roches proceeded the long column. Nine hundred tick

MR. WHITEHEAD'S MOTIVE

HIS PART IN THE MOVEMENT TO REPEAL THE DRAINAGE ACT.

President Prendergast Talks About the Representative's Constituency—Judge Baker's Saloon Decision Not a Surprise—City-Hall Employes All After Increases in Their Salaries—Cullerton Names the Subcommittee to Confer with Mr. Onderdonk—Other Municipal News.

Chairman Prendergast of the Drainage Board was asked yesterday what he thought about Representative Whitehead's proposed bill for the repeal of the Drainage law:

"The report probably does injustice to Mr. Whitehead," he said. "It would hardly be appropriate for a Representative whose constituency is almost wholly without the Drainage District to take the initiative in this matter. Only a few days ago the elected representatives of the only portion of Mr. Whitehead's constituency within the district—the town officers of Cicero—were before the Drainage Board asking for privileges in connection with the proposed channel that will be worth more than all that Cicero will contribute to the cost of the channel. That channel as outlined in Engineer Worthen's report will benefit the Town of Cicero, and the Town of Lyons, and other towns in Mr. Whitehead's district enormously.

"There must be some mistake. Mr. Whitehead cannot possibly consent to introduce a repealing bill. If he does introduce it he may hear from some of his constituents. Then he makes another great mistake when he says that Engineer Worthen's estimate of the cost of the channel is $30,000,000. It will not cost to exceed $24,000,000, and can be made to cost much less than that. Engineer Worthen's estimate is $24,500,000.

"Our parks cost much more. They are luxuries. The drainage channel is a necessity. The park taxes have been much higher than the drainage taxes ever will be or can be under the law. The people did not complain of the park taxes. The complaints against the drainage tax proceed from persons who pay little taxes or from those who do not understand the question and who are the dupes of demagogues."

The general impression is that Mr. Whitehead is being used by a malcontent faction. It is said that he has some personal feeling against Judge Prendergast growing out of a recent lawsuit in the County Court. The malcontents are utilizing that feeling. Col. J. H. Wood of the Alton and St. Louis road is actively circulating his petition for the repeal of the law. Ald. Lyle is a leader among the petitioners. He is preparing to take a big delegation to Springfield in the interest of the repealing movement. Some parties are anxious to know who is to foot the bills for the expenses of the delegation. Representative Whitehead is the only Republican of any standing who has yet declared against the law, and he is evidently acting under a misapprehension or through a feeling of hostility to some individual Drainage Commissioner.

The Democratic politicians are almost to a man in favor of the amendment—not the repeal—of the law. The amendment they want is such a one as would give them control of the Drainage Board. They are not likely to get such an amendment. They are probably trying to use Mr. Whitehead to lead the way by proposing repeal. They will fall back on amendment by way of compromise.

THE DECISION NOT A SURPRISE.

Gossip About Judge Baker's Ruling in the Moser Saloon Mandamus Case.

The decision of Judge Baker on the writ of mandamus to compel the city to issue a saloon license to Jacob Moser of No. 426 North Ashland avenue was not a surprise to the city authorities.

Mayor Cregier said that there was no ordinance forbidding the location of a saloon within 300 feet of a school-house or place of religious worship, but the rule had been to refuse licenses under such circumstances. The sense of the Council had been expressed in that direction a couple of years ago, and public feeling was in favor of it.

Assistant City Attorney Robinson said Judge Baker could hardly have decided otherwise in view of the fact that there was simply public sentiment and not a law or ordinance in favor of refusing licenses to saloons near school-houses and churches. He thought that if such an ordinance were adopted it would hold good.

School-Superintendent Howland thought the fact that saloons could be located within a few feet of a school-house was to be regretted, yet it would be difficult to locate a school in any portion of the city where such places would not soon abound. Even where they exist only outside the limit of 200 feet children could not avoid passing them, and while this is the case the distance is but of small consequence.

ALL WANT INCREASE IN SALARY.

City Improvements Cut Little Figure in the Department Estimates.

The Aldermen did not have an opportunity Monday evening to examine closely into the estimates of the heads of departments submitted at the Council meeting. They had more leisure yesterday, and their comments were hardly such as would be relished by the "chiefs."

In the first place, it was pointed out that the estimates were about $4,000,000 in excess of the available resources of the city for the current year. "Where are we to get the money?" was the first unanswered question propounded by the city fathers.

Then it was pointed out that the salaries were in amount out of all proportion to the amount proposed for improvements. Thus of the $1,637,785 asked for the Fire Department $1,100,000 is for salaries. Of the appropriation asked for the Health Department $120,000 is for salaries. But the Police Department caps the climax. Of the $3,091,573 asked $2,778,673 is for salaries!

Perhaps the most inefficient bureau of the Municipal Government is that of engineering. An increase of $11,780 in salaries is asked for notwithstanding. The principal amusement of this branch of the service is the manufacture of plans for rainbow reforms never likely to be acted on. The boss sewer man wants an addition of $500 to his own salary and an assistant at $2,000, while the Street Superintendent, who got an increase of $500 last year, wants $500 more added this year.

In fact, all through the estimates there is evidence of an ardent desire to increase salaries, and the number of persons who draw them.

TO CONFER WITH MR. ONDERDONK.

Ald. Cullerton Names the Members of the Committee.

Ald. Cullerton yesterday named the members of the subcommittee to consider the question of the water supply, and to confer with Mr. Onderdonk about the use of the intermediate crib. He selected with himself Ald. Dixon and Ald. Weber.

This committee will confer with Mr. Onderdonk today or tomorrow. But the members will first try to ascertain from the city officers what preparations have been made for utilizing the tunnel, supposing it is finished Aug. 1. Some of the members have an idea that the Fourteenth street pumping works cannot be put into proper working order before Aug. 1. It is true that Acting Chief Engineer Cooke told the Finance Committee Tuesday that the pumps would be ready to take the water July 15. Mr. Cooke, however, did not seem to be over confident on that point.

The committee will want to know whether the proper land connection with the pumping-works can be made by that time, so that the water may be sent to those portions of the city where it is most needed. They say there is no use in paying extra for hurrying up the tunnels if they cannot be used for increasing the water supply when they are finished.

It is asserted that Mayor Cregier's strenuous opposition to the Onderdonk compromise Tuesday is due to the fact that he believes the pumps cannot be got ready by Aug. 1, and that the connections for the proper distribution of the water cannot be made in that time. The pumping-works ought to be in place now. An enormous amount of money has been spent on the foundation and on the powerhouses. There is little to show for this so far. The committee will investigate the expenditures on this work and other matters connected with it and make a full report to the full committee next Friday.

It is pointed out that last year $150,000 was appropriated for additional canal pumps. This money was not used. It was turned into the general fund at the end of the year. Ald. Dixon proposes that if necessary this money be used to pay for the completion of the two and one-half mile tunnel, the necessary additional work on the crib, pumps, engines, and connections. This meets Mayor Cregier's objections as to lack of funds.

The Mayor insists on pushing his inlet tunnel scheme. It is probable that the contract for the work will be let this week to the lowest bidders, Lydon & Drew, whose price is $85,482. They promise to have the work completed June 21. Well-posted engineers say the work cannot be done in that time. The contractors are under a penalty of only $1,500 per month for delay.

TRYING TO "SQUARE" THEMSELVES.

Aldermen Disclaim Hostility to Cregier—Other Municipal News.

Rumors affecting the loyalty of certain Democratic Aldermen to Mayor Cregier have reached the City-Hall, and the Aldermen in question will have considerable difficulty in squaring themselves. The story as told at the City-Hall is that the Aldermen, while shouting in the public places for Cregier, have been quietly working up the Harrison boom. They talk Cregier, they tell their intimate friends, because they "have men in the departments." When the time comes they promise to cut loose from Cregier.

Some of those persons have been found out, and the Cregierites are angry. They "jumped on" Ald. Powers yesterday. He at once called on "hizzoner" to square himself. He told Cregier he was for him. A Nineteenth-Warder who heard about the visit, said: "Powers wants to keep his bridgetenders and policemen in place. He may be for Cregier in the Nineteenth Ward, but that will do Cregier no good. Frank Lawler is for Harrison, and he will bring the twenty-four delegates from the Nineteenth into the convention for Harrison. Powers won't be in it. He'll have enough to do looking after 'Red' Sheridan's nomination. He won't bother about the Mayoralty."

Other Aldermen are in the same boat as Powers. The Harrison movement has now extended over all the West Side wards, and the Cregierites are much disturbed. Yesterday an influential Lieutenant of police declared that in the South Side wards the talk among the working people is all against Cregier and in favor of Harrison or Holmes. If the laborites run a straight ticket headed by Holmes, it will, in his judgment, poll 25,000 to 30,000 votes.

Election Commissioner Stewart has received lists of Republican judges and clerks from all the committeemen. He will carefully go over those lists today to select his men. He will gladly confer with leading Republicans concerning the fitness of some of the men whose names have been submitted. The names will have to be submitted to the County Judge tomorrow afternoon.

At the Tenth Ward Republican Club meeting last evening Hempstead Washburne was indorsed as a candidate for Mayor.

Some West-Siders are booming Frank Lawler for City Treasurer. "He will end by accepting the nomination for Alderman," said a Cregierite in discussing Frank's prospects yesterday.

County Reforms.

Some time ago Dr. Ebert Wing, Dr. S. Brown, and Dr. H. N. Moyer were appointed a committee to investigate the Insane Asylum and to report regarding necessary reforms from the medical and economic points of view.

The report has been handed to Commissioner Brandt, Chairman of the Committee on County Institutions, and recommends: (1) That the Infirmary and the Insane Asylum be united under one medical management. (2) That the scheme of erecting colleges at Dunning for the insane patients be abandoned. (3) That curable patients be sent to the State institutions at Elgin and Kankakee. (4) That a new Detention Hospital be provided. (5) That the Dunning farm be worked as a farm, and that the foolish attempt to convert it into a park be abandoned.

The County Board will consider the recommendations in a day or two. The fact that war has broken out between Dr. Benson, the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum, and Dr. Winnermark, the Superintendent of the Infirmary, will commend one of the recommendations to the well-meaning members of the board.

The Mayor Wrathy.

Mayor Cregier was quite angry yesterday when he heard what Capt. Harmon, Capt. Higgie, and Ald. Dunham said about his attitude on the Canal street bridge question. He questioned Mr. Robinson as to the accuracy of the report. Mr. Robinson told the Mayor it was substantially correct. Then the Mayor expressed himself. He said that he had not insulted the vesselmen. Those who said he did so were "liars." He did not think that the bridge as it is being constructed obstructs navigation to any great extent. But even if it did it was a necessity. He intimated that he will not change the plans.

The vesselmen who are to call on him today will be accorded a rather warm reception. They insist, however, that if the plans are not changed it will be mere waste of money to go on with the condemnation proceedings at Eighteenth street. The Mayor hints at condemnation proceedings widening the draw at Canal street. Against that the property-owners and the vesselmen protest.

Gilbert's Bill Disallowed.

At the meeting of the County Board Finance Committee yesterday Sheriff Gilbert's bill of $1,200 for jail dieting and supplies during the first four days of the month was considered and, after a brief discussion, ordered disallowed. It was then referred to County-Attorney Walker, who was requested to report as soon as possible, not only on the bill but on the jail dieting question generally.

There is a disposition on the part of the Commissioners to settle this question soon and on the per diem plan, because it is the cheapest. At the House of Correction it costs 20 cents per day to diet the prisoners. The charge at the jail hitherto has been only 22 cents.

At the meeting of the Council Committee on Buildings yesterday an ordinance in reference to bay windows was recommended. If this becomes law no bay window shall exceed fourteen feet in length and cannot extend beyond the building line more than twenty-five inches.

The Logan Republican Club held its annual election last night at the club-rooms, Lake and Lincoln streets. The officers selected were: President, James K. Frake; Vice-President, Fred M. Cummero; Recording Secretary, John C. Satterlee; Financial Secretary, A. S. Whitman; Treasurer, C. R. Morey; Sergeant-at-Arms, J. F. Butler. An Executive Committee of one from each precinct and primary committeemen were elected.

HALF A MILLION GOES UP IN SMOKE.

The Hecla Iron Works Destroyed—The Fire Record.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A fire broke out last night in the Hecla Iron Works, Brooklyn, which took every engine in the city until daylight to get under control. Not only were the large buildings of the iron company destroyed, but a number of surrounding structures were seriously damaged. The losses were very large. Paulsen & Ecker, proprietors of the Hecla Iron Works, lose $500,000. Most of this is covered by insurance. The loss of Bremen & Colligan will reach $25,000; Tuttle & Bailey Manufacturing company, $10,000; J. S. Nugent & Co., $5,000; Davis & Co., $3,000; and M. Veron, $2,000.—1:30 a. m.

HILLSDALE, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Fire this morning entirely destroyed the large warehouse of Buchanan's screen-door and window factory with its entire contents. Loss about $3,000; fully insured.

FINDLAY, O., Feb. 4.—The extensive freight houses of the Lake Erie and Western railroad in this city were destroyed by fire today, totally destroying the entire contents. The loss will exceed $35,000, without any insurance.

VANDALIA, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Fire this morning at Greenville destroyed the entire business portion of the east side of the public square, entailing a loss of between $15,000 and $20,000.

DETROIT, Mich., Feb. 4.—Robert McElroy's retail dry goods store was destroyed by fire this evening. Estimated loss and insurance as follows: On stock, $100,000; insurance, $80,000; on building, $75,000; insurance, $50,000. The fire caused considerable commotion in the Griswold House adjoining, where the guests were prepared to move out, but the fire was fortunately got under control before it spread beyond the building.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 5.—From some cause as yet unknown a fire broke out in the stable of Havelow & Bernstein in Hanover street this morning and entirely burned that building, together with sixty-five horses. The loss may reach $20,000 or $25,000. There are rumors of incendiarism.

The Reported Brewery Combine.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—"I know nothing about it so far." That was all John Wiemer, Treasurer of the Blatz Brewing company, would say when asked tonight about the reported brewers' combination, to include the Blatz brewery of this city, two Chicago breweries, and those of some other cities. Other officers of the Blatz company were equally reticent about the reported combination. Still it is known here that negotiations of some kind with the Blatz company have been pending for sometime.

Strong Silver Flavor.

Strawberries sell for $2.50 a quart in the Boston market.

CRAWFORD TO BE HANGED

THE MURDERER OF MRS. COL. MATHIAS FOUND GUILTY.

Exciting Scenes in the Court-Room at Decatur—The Prisoner Narrowly Escapes Lynching—The Verdict Received with a Shout of Applause—Schweinfurth Mortgages Heaven—Jayhawkers' Reunion at Galesburg—An Insane Patient Scalded to Death at Kalamazoo.

DECATUR, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The sensational trial of W. H. Crawford for the murder of Mrs. Col. Mathias, which has been in progress before Judge Vail and a jury for nine exciting days, came to an end this evening, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and fixed the penalty at death.

The defendant heard the verdict without flinching and continued caressing his mustache as has been his habit. As Crawford arose to be taken over to the jail, as one man the great crowd gave a ringing shout—a shout unlike any heard by the hundreds present. It made the nervous quail for a moment, but the condemned man walked straight ahead through the crowd.

As he passed into the Sheriff's office a man of powerful lungs cried out, "Hang him! Hang him!" But the door was speedily locked and the threatened rush was prevented and Crawford was safely lodged in jail. He will receive the death sentence in a few days.

Crawford murdered Mrs. Col. Mathias the night of Aug. 26, 1890, by cutting her throat. The deed was committed without provocation. The victim was 33 years of age and the mother of three little girls. Crawford had been forcing his attentions on Mrs. Mathias, and the accepted theory is that he murdered her in anger. The verdict is generally commended. None other would have satisfied the people, who have felt nervous and have been excitable since it became known that the defense would make an effort to secure the discharge of Crawford on the insanity plea.

SCHWEINFURTH PLEDGES HIS FARM.

Rockford's Christ Raises $12,000 on His Heaven.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A mortgage of $12,000 has been filed in the Recorder's office on the famous Weldon farm, the headquarters of the "Heaven" of Schweinfurth, the pretended Christ. The mortgage is given to Edward C. Partman of Chicago, and is signed by Spencer L., Agnes, John E., Will G., and Lincoln S. Weldon, the whole family.

Schweinfurth at one time held the title to this property, but public opinion became so strong against him that he deeded it back to the Weldons from whom he had received it without any compensation. It is thought that the Weldons are interesting other parties in the title in view of possible legislation against their sect, Representative David Hunter of this district having introduced a bill looking toward their suppression.

REUNION OF THE JAYHAWKERS.

Gathering of the Men Who Made the Perilous Journey Westward.

GALESBURG, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Jayhawkers who in 1849 made the first successful trip through the great American desert held their annual reunion today at the home of A. C. Clay. Nearly all of the Jayhawkers were from this vicinity. They left Galesburg April 5, 1849, and Oct. 3 the same year set out from Salt Lake City across the desert, believing that they could shorten the route to California. At little Salt Lake thirteen of the party, becoming discouraged, went north, failed to cross the mountain, turned south to join the others, and entered Death's Valley, where all but two perished. The other thirty-six kept on over the arid, volcanic, and sandy plains, deceived by the mirage, tortured by thirst, and compelled to eat their cattle for food, these being their only provisions. This party, too, went through Death's Valley, but succeeded in making their way out with a loss of three men, who died from thirst. Another went insane. After four months of wandering, during which they endured indescribable sufferings, the Jayhawkers reached a Spanish ranch near Santa Barbara, Cal. The incidents told at the banquet and the letters read all related to this remarkable journey. The guests compared the viands served them to the meals on hide which they devoured like famishing wolves in the desert. But thirteen of the Jayhawkers are now living.

SCALDED A PATIENT TO DEATH.

A Painful Accident Occurs in the Insane Hospital at Kalamazoo.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—An unfortunate affair happened at the Michigan Asylum for the Insane yesterday, and which was only given publicity today. Two weeks ago Mrs. James Barth of Spring Lake, Mich., suddenly became a raving maniac during the progress of a revival. She was brought to the asylum a week ago and had to be kept most of the time in a closed box bed. Her condition necessitated baths several times a day. Yesterday Rosa Smith, supervisor of the hall, Annie Van Vleet and Minnie Irwin, attendants, took Mrs. Barth for her bath. They had a difficult time with her, as she weighs 200 pounds and they are slight women. Two held her down while the third gave the bath. When the bath was finished and the water drawn off Miss Smith in some unaccountable manner turned on the scalding hot water. A scene of the wildest confusion ensued. Mrs. Barth could not help herself. Her flesh was literally cooking, and before she could be rescued the skin had peeled off her back, feet, and hips. Dr. Haskins was called, and he with others of the staff did all in their power to relieve her suffering, but the poor patient died last night. Today Dr. Edwards of the asylum staff notified the Coroner and an investigation was begun.

COL. WOOD TORE UP THE WARRANT.

An Alliance Committee Clerk at Topeka Defies a Constable.

TOPEKA, Kas., Feb. 4.—Col. Sam M. Wood, the veteran border boomer, was the object last night of a sensational episode. Col. Wood is a resident of Stephens County and is supposed to have been implicated in the noted Sheriff Cross murder case, for which a number of Stephens County men are now under sentence of death. He was Mayor of Hugoton for a time and is defendant in a case in which he is charged with having embezzled $5,000 of the city's bonds. He was an Alliance man at the late elections and his activity for the party was rewarded by the Legislative Committee of the Lower House of the Legislature, which appointed him its clerk. He was indicted in Hugoton last week for bribing two voters. A constable came to Topeka and told Col. Wood he had a warrant for his arrest. The Colonel demanded a copy of the warrant, and the Constable handed it to him so he could copy it. This was a half hour before train time. Wood calmly put the warrant in his pocket and told the Constable to "chase himself" back to Stephens County. Col. Wood destroyed the warrant, and the Constable, having no proper authority, was obliged to go home without his prisoner.

REBELLIOUS STUDENTS REMAIN FIRM.

The Revolt in the Illinois University Still in Progress.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The situation at the University of Illinois, growing out of the resignation of the Captains and under officers on account of the removal of Capt. Miller, remains unchanged. The protesting students appeared before the faculty at a meeting last evening. They refused to recede from their position, and declare they will not take their commands until Miller is reinstated at the head of his company. The hearing is reported to have been as amicable as could be expected under the existing circumstances. The students claimed that the rule respecting qualifications in studies as a requisite to commanding positions in the military had not hitherto been rigidly enforced and that its enforcement in the case of Miller was in the nature of an exception to the practice of the faculty. The faculty of course holds that its action was without partiality to the present officers.

Chapel exercises were dispensed with this morning, and all the drills of the day were off as they were yesterday. The bulletin boards contained several facetious grapevine dispatches, one of which purported to come from Gen. Miles, with the information that he was on the way with 500 troops to quell the revolt. It is expected that another meeting will be held next Monday if the differences are not settled before that time. Several of the classes held meetings last night and resolved to stand by the students.

PROJECTS OF ALLIANCE FARMERS.

An Inter-State Co-operative Business Committee Chosen Yesterday.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The conference between representatives of the Farmers' Alliance organizations of four States resulted today in a determination to establish an Inter-State Coöperative Business Committee, composed of one member from the Executive Committee of each State that will unite with the movement. The purpose is to inaugurate on a larger scale than has yet been attempted the scheme of coöperative buying. The following officers of the committee were elected:

President, Eli Hobson, Mechanicsburg, Ind.; Vice-President, F. S. Melville, Genoa, Ill.; Secretary, A. A. Brown, Anderson, Ind. The officers of the Coöperative Committee will labor to have the great combine well organized by the time the next National meeting of the Alliance is held, which will probably be in this city next November.

WICHITA, Kas., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A number of prominent Alliance men organized here today the Wichita Live Stock Association, with a capital stock of $100,000, and the first directors have been elected. The shares will be placed among Alliance farmers at $25 each, and stockholders will not be allowed more than twenty shares, nor will any one be allowed more than one vote, no matter how much he may have invested. Offices will be established at the Union Stock-Yards here, and complete control taken so far as possible of all shipments of stock sent here by Alliance men.

May Abandon the Exposition.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Today's developments indicate that there will be no Minneapolis Exposition in 1891. This morning at the meeting of the Board of Directors Mr. Corser introduced a resolution with the definite provision that if the guaranty fund did not reach $100,000 by Feb. 18 the big show should be closed for 1891. The amount now subscribed amounts to $80,000. The canvass for the remaining $40,000 will be begun at once, but there is no likelihood that it will be raised.

On Trial for Conspiracy.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The trial of the ex-constables and searchers who were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the county under the guise of enforcing the prohibitory law was begun in the district court today. The indictments state that they "conspired to defraud the county by means of false returns on warrants and by pretended searches." The defendants in the present proceedings are George Cleggett, C. Burdick, William Keller, O. C. West, and G. B. Hamilton.

Will Resume Business.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—The Citizens' Committee has completed the investigation of the affairs of the American National Bank, which failed two weeks ago. A circular letter has been issued to the stockholders explaining the situation and calling for a meeting of all interested Feb. 14 to make agreements for resumption of business. The committee will report favorably on an immediate reopening of the bank. The capital stock will be cut down from $1,250,000 to $1,000,000.

Sioux City Boodlers Exposed.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—E. J. Hanlon of the firm of Hanlon & Whitten, sewer contractors, in the investigation before the City Council testified that his firm paid $1,400 to Chief Inspector H. B. Johnson last year for accepting sewer pipe that Johnson threatened to reject unless the money was paid, and that the firm was forced by similar threats to pay $30 a week to the other inspectors.

Important Legal Point Decided.

BRIDGEPORT, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A case with a legal point interesting to railroad men was tried in the Circuit Court today. The plaintiff was ejected from a train by the conductor. The defendant obtained an instruction that if the conductor honestly believed the plaintiff not to be a passenger although he actually was one, only actual or nominal damages can be allowed. If sustained this will be of great service to railroads in their legal troubles.

Notable Wedding at Muskegon.

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A brilliant social event occurred in this city tonight in the marriage of Clarence B. Beardsley of Chicago and Miss Grace N. Moon of Muskegon. The marriage ceremony was performed at the Methodist Episcopal church, by the Rev. Mr. Hunsberger, pastor, and was witnessed by 500 invited guests. The floral decorations were elaborate and every appointment was on a splendid scale.

Snowslides in Wyoming.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4.—Two snowslides were reported at Wyoming division headquarters here yesterday. Both were in Weber cañon near Devil a Slide. One was 500 feet long and ten feet deep, the other 300 feet long and seven feet deep. The track was submerged for twelve hours and all traffic suspended for that time. There was no damage to track or roadbed.

Fox Drive in Indiana.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Yesterday one of the biggest fox drives of the year occurred north of this city. The south line, which took in a portion of the Godfrey reserve, brought in nearly all the game, but in some way most of the foxes got away. It is reported that the south line also chased a wolf for a mile, but it broke through the lines.

A Priest on Trial at Elkhorn.

ELKHORN, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The adjourned case against the Rev. Father Smith of Delavan for being interested in a lottery was called before Court Commissioner J. F. Lyon today. Father Smith waived examination and gave bail to appear at the Circuit Court. The case has excited great interest among the Catholics of this vicinity.

Must Pay the Interest.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Judge Gresham today decided the Franklin County bond case in favor of the German Savings Bank of Davenport, Ia., which sued the county for interest on bonds amounting to $5,120. The bonds were given in aid of the Belleville and Eldorado railroad.

Prohibition Law Upheld.

FARGO, N. D., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—In the test original package case of the State vs. Simon Frazer and George Sens, the State Supreme Court today rendered a decision holding that original package depots are common nuisances and subject to the provisions of the State Prohibitory law.

Arrested for Forgery.

KEARNEY, Neb., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A sensation developed today in the arrest of J. A. Shipman, a prominent lawyer, charged with forging notes and mortgages aggregating $10,000 in connection with a transfer of Omaha real estate. The defendant is a prominent church member and leader in social circles.

Northwest Notes.

Gustave Kipp of Plainview, Minn., committed suicide at Winona yesterday by hanging.

Walter F. Skeele of Chicago and Miss Mary A. Bosworth of Elgin, Ill., were married yesterday.

The Iowa Brick Tile and Drainage Association began its annual session at Des Moines yesterday.

Applications for temporary injunctions against twenty-five saloons in Fort Dodge, Ia., were filed yesterday.

The Michigan Federation of Labor is now in session at Grand Rapids and is largely attended by delegates from all parts of the State.

The City Council of Terre Haute has instructed the Police Board to investigate the charge that Superintendent of Police Davis took a drink of whisky in a saloon late Sunday night.

At Anderson (Ind.) yesterday, after a trial of ten days, Capt. W. H. Richardson of the Scatterfield White Caps was acquitted by a jury. The cases against five men indicted with Richardson will be dismissed. Great indignation prevails over the verdict.

Frightened by Molly Maguires.

SHENANDOAH, Pa., Feb. 4.—Thomas L. Evans, inside foreman of the Hammond Colliery, and three of his miners—Alfred Kitto, Richard Stack Sr., and Richard Stack Jr.—all residents of Girardville, a small town about five miles from this place, have received anonymous letters warning them to leave the county within fifteen days under penalty of death. The notes bear the skull and crossbones, a coffin, and blood spots, and are written in tones similar to those of the letters distributed by the Molly Maguires in the 70s. Great excitement prevails. A few days ago ex-Postmaster Glick of Girardville received a similar notice.

Uncle Sam Wants Sailors.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—There is an unprecedented want of seamen at the navy-yard here. There are three ships ready to go into commission here as soon as their crews are complete. There are needed 1,200 men, but the enlistments average only about ten per day. Naval officers say that the plans of the Secretary will be seriously hampered unless more men come forward soon.

Caught in Ice Floes.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Feb. 4.—The steamer Roanoke has been in sight of port all day, but makes no progress toward the harbor, being caught in ice floes. The blizzard is abating tonight.

WANTS A WINNING TEAM.

PRESIDENT SPALDING DETERMINED TO HAVE A STRONG NINE.

How He Proposes to Deal with the Players—The Club Arranging Dates for Exhibition Games—Cricketers Preparing for a Big Season's Work—Yesterday's Results at New Orleans and Clifton—General Turf and Sporting News.

President Spalding of the league club, who, since the announcement that he had cleared $400,000 in a real-estate dicker has been kept busy dodging agents with millions worth of dirt for sale, dropped into his office yesterday. He said that nothing had been done towards getting together a team as yet. He was much surprised at the slow manner in which the team was being equipped, and said that none of the players seemed anxious to do business. He was somewhat surprised that any of the league Presidents should feel angry at not getting some of his star players.

"It is all-right," he said, "to get the reputation of being a good fellow, but one cannot rob himself to acquire such a reputation. When I have gotten the team I want for Chicago I will let the rest of the players go to some of the clubs, but not before.

EXHIBITION GAMES ARRANGED.

The Home Club Rapidly Completing Its Plans for the Season.

While Anson is buried in the wilds of Iowa sending cold lead after luckless pigeons Jim Hart is busy arranging the early spring games of the Chicago club. By telegraph yesterday he arranged to play a game each at Washington, Baltimore, and Columbus, respectively, April 14, 15, and 16. April 17 the club will probably play at St. Louis and then will put in the following week in Illinois and Iowa. President Spalding yesterday wrote securing the grounds at St. Augustine, Fla., and the team, as stated yesterday, will leave here early in March.

Mr. Spalding thinks that the association would make a good move in changing its schedule so as to open its season the same day as the National League. This would permit the clubs to play exhibition games right up to the opening of the championship season.

Minneapolis May Lose Earle.

Minneapolis may lose Howard Earle after all, although his name appears on a contract with that club. Mr. Spalding yesterday stated that while he had in a way told Earle to go ahead and do business with St. Paul he had never released him. None of the league clubs had asked for his services when he sent for a list of the men they wanted, but that was not necessarily a waiver, and if any of the league clubs insisted on having the man they would probably be entitled to him. The affair is getting somewhat mixed.

Boston Association Club Election.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—At a meeting of the stockholders of the association club this evening Arthur Irwin was appointed manager of the team for next season. A new Board of Directors was elected, consisting of President Prince, John Potter, Arthur Dixwell, Hardy Richardson, and Arthur Irwin. Joyce has been secured for third base.

A Club Formed at Oshkosh.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Oshkosh Base-Ball Association was organized here this evening. Officers were elected as follows: President, Edgar P. Sawyer; Vice-President, Leander Choat; Secretary, C. P. Salisbury; Treasurer, Charles Schrober.

Indoor Base-Ball.

A large crowd witnessed the game between the Ashlands of Chicago and the Joliets at Werner Hall, Joliet, last night. A good game was played by both clubs. The batteries were Hancock and Morris for Chicago and Bates and Betts for Joliet. The score by innings:

Ashland	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	1	0	6
Joliet	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4

Umpires—Wetmore and Lang.

The Kenwoods defeated the Merchants' Loan and Trusts by a score of 6 to 19 at Kenwood last night. Baker and Toengers were the battery for the Trusts and Cook and McClellan for the Kenwoods. Umpires—Kellogg and Troby.

Marquettes Now Second.

An exciting game of indoor base-ball was played by the Marquette and Idlewild clubs in Idlewild Hall, Evanston, last evening. One hundred and fifty friends of the visiting team accompanied it from the city, and, together with the large attendance of Evanston people, crowded the hall to its utmost capacity. As these teams before the game were tied for second place in the league interest depended on the result of the game and both teams were determined to win. The score was:

Idlewild	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Marquette	3	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	6

Indoor Base-Ball Notes.

Clark of the Ashlands is sick.

Gates is pitching a phenomenal game for the Joliet team.

Hancock will pitch for the Ashlands in Joliet Wednesday night.

Morris has recovered from his illness and will accompany his team Wednesday.

Jimmy Ryan and Jantzen will umpire the Marquette-La Salle game in Milwaukee Saturday night.

Owing to the illness of Clark the Ashland-Kenwood game has been indefinitely postponed.

The Ashlands play in Joliet Wednesday night. They will leave on the 6 o'clock Chicago and Alton train and a large party of friends will accompany them.

Manager Dougherty of the Ottawa, Ill., team is desirous of arranging games with Chicago teams. Address James G. Dougherty, Manager Clover Indoor Ball Team, Ottawa, Ill.

A large party of friends will accompany the Marquettes to Evanston tonight. The teams are tied for second place and a good game may be expected. Ryan and Pfeffer will umpire.

The Marquettes and La Salles play an exhibition game in Milwaukee Saturday night. The teams will travel in a special car over the Northwestern, leaving here at 5 o'clock, Manager Tucker has placed tickets on sale at Jenney & Graham's, C. H. Gentry's, W. P. Monroe's, and the Lakeside restaurants. The round-trip tickets are $3.50.

CRICKETERS WILL MEET.

Extensive Preparations Will Be Made for This Season's Work.

A special meeting of the Chicago Cricket Association will be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel Saturday, Feb. 7, at 7:55 p. m., to discuss important business. All association cricketers are invited to attend, especially members and representatives of Cicero, Ravenswood, and Aurora Cricket Clubs.

It is proposed to have during the coming season two distinct competitions for the Spalding and President's Cups, and to allow clubs entering the association to compete for one or both. This step is suggested owing to the great difference in strength of the various clubs and the necessity of encouraging newly organized clubs. The suggested visit of a Chicago team to the East during the season of 1891 will be considered. The winners of the Spalding Cup will be formally presented with that trophy and arrangements made for the association smoking concert.

MAY RESULT IN A DEATH.

Serious Termination of a Prize-Fight in Pennsylvania.

PITTSTON, Pa., Feb. 4.—A brutal prize-fight took place last night at Archbald, a small mining town in Lackawanna County. The participants were Jeremiah Slatterly of Butte, Mont., and a man named McReynolds of Forest City. Slatterly, who is a pugilist of some note, offered McReynolds $200 and the gate receipts if he would stand before him for five rounds. When the two met last night Slatterly simply made a chopping-block of McReynolds, inflicting terrible punishment on him. In the third round he hit McReynolds a terrific blow on the neck, felling him to the ground, and the man has remained in an unconscious condition since the fight. His attending physician says that his death is imminent. Slatterly has been arrested.

Wrestling and Boxing Exhibit.

Local wrestlers are in active training for "Parson" Davies' tournament at the Olympic Theater next week. Judging from the quality of the talent already entered Lewis and McInerney will have lots of business on hand. The "Parson" is now East organizing a variety company to appear in conjunction with the athletic stars.

James Corbett, accompanied by his sparring partner and trainer, John Donaldson, will exhibit his prowess for one week, commencing Monday, the 16th inst., at a local theater.

The Police Will Not Interfere.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Honest "Cal" McCarthy and George Dixon, the crack feather-weight, will be permitted to engage in a boxing-match at the Puritan Athletic Club, in Long Island City, tomorrow evening, and all rumors and reports to the contrary notwithstanding there will be no police interference so long as the affair is conducted within proper bounds. The officers of the law of Long Island City and of Queens County have been assured that this meeting of the two well-known fighters will in no sense be a prize-fight, being simply a contest for scientific points. A strong force of police will be present at the match prepared to put an end to it the moment it passes beyond the bounds of a sparring contest.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—Cold weather dried the track a little, but it was heavy and holding in the middle with a beaten path of dry going on the outside. The victory fell to the horse which reached the path first, Volici being the only one of the favorites to do so. The summaries:

First race, selling, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Hardee won, Aunt J. second, Kinz Richard third. Time, 1:05½.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Donovan won, St. Paul second, Lida L. third. Time, 1:06.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths of a mile—Volici won, Ivanhoe second, Henry Brown third. Time, 1:14¾.

Fourth race, free handicap, seven furlongs—Buttfan won, Gilford second, Fred Fink third. Time, 1:30¾.

Results at Clifton.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Wintry weather reduced the attendance at Clifton, N. J., to a minimum today, there being scarcely 200 people in the grounds. Summaries follow:

First race, mile and a quarter—Middlestone won, Groomsman second, Lattie third. Time, 2:18.

Second race, five furlongs—Frank L. won, Humility second, Telephone third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, six furlongs—Reed

OWENBY LODGED IN JAIL

THE FAMOUS WITNESS ARRESTED UPON A CRIMINAL CHARGE.

Page, the Keeper of the Senate Restaurant, Accuses Him of Obtaining Money Under False Pretenses—Opportunities for Suits for False Imprisonment—Free-Coinage Men Will Get the Bill into the House—General Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Fame is pouring in on Owenby, the silver pool witness. The latest development may make him as much a National issue as Hallett Kilburn became a few years ago when he sued the Government for false imprisonment and got substantial damages. After he had been discharged by the committee this afternoon Owenby was arrested on a warrant charging him with obtaining $17 by false pretenses. The warrant was sworn out by Mr. T. L. Page, who runs the restaurant in the Senate end of the Capitol. There is no direct evidence that he was acting in collusion with the Investigating Committee, and it is doubtful if anybody can be found with personal knowledge that such is the case. This statement is due the committee, because of the sharp comments made by some of their colleagues when it became known that the committee had allowed a witness to be arrested. The general understanding is that Page's action was instigated by some of the Senators who have grave personal reasons for wanting the silver investigation discredited. Owenby offered to settle with Page yesterday and again today, but the latter refused and insisted that the warrant should be served. Tonight he is reported to be anxious to get out of the scrape at any cost.

The warrant alleged that Owenby represented to Page that he had funds on deposit to his credit with the Hanover National Bank of New York, which representations, it is charged, were fraudulent. It is alleged that Page cashed a check for Owenby on these representations. This is the bank whose cashier admitted paying Owenby for information furnished in regard to silver legislation. That he was in the habit of drawing checks on it which were paid has also been established. Though Owenby was in Washington up to Christmas Page never made any complaint or sought to have Owenby arrested, though the latter admitted the debt. After the arrest he was taken to the police station. No effort was made to secure bail because his friends advised against it. Tomorrow his attorney will go into court and without making any plea concerning the charge against him will demand his release on the ground that his arrest while in Washington as a witness before Congress was illegal. This is the feature of the situation which struck members of Congress seriously when they heard of the arrest this afternoon. Most of them have not a high opinion of Owenby, though many believe he is being persecuted either for not knowing quite enough or for knowing too much about Congressional silver speculations. Owenby was brought to Washington by a process of the House which made his presence compulsory? He was therefore entitled to the protection of the House, even more than a witness who came voluntarily. Whether his arrest under such circumstances could be made the basis of a suit against the Government seemed to be an open question. No doubt is entertained of his release by the court tomorrow.

The indications now are that the Free Coinage bill will be before the House within a fortnight. The stormy scenes in the Coinage Committee were repeated today, the participants most of the time being Bland and Tracy of New York. Mr. Bland wished to quit the whole business, and said he was tired of being humbugged. But he felt better when Mr. Vaux, the Democratic member from Philadelphia, stated a willingness to close the hearings next Tuesday. No motion was carried to this effect because the committee adjourned in confusion, but some step will probably be taken tomorrow to bring the hearings to an end. The free-coinage men in the House are still talking compromise. Those of them on the Republican side realize that they cannot afford to interfere with the appropriations, and in the four weeks that remain there is not time for much else. They are willing to have a day as late as Feb. 20 set for action by the House. The opponents of free coinage decline that no reason exists why that subject should be given preference over other important legislation. So while the bill is pretty sure to come out of committee its supporters have not found a sure way of getting a vote on it in the House. So many complications hedge the matter in that there is about an even chance that the bill will not reach the President.

LAUGHTER IN THE SENATE.

Having Fun with Cockrell and Dawes Over the Conger Lard Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—In the Senate today in reference to the presentation of petitions as to the Conger Lard bill a colloquy took place going to show that all these petitions emanate from the same source and go back to that source before they are forwarded to Senators; that they are distributed from a central agency; and that they seem to be the result not of a spontaneous movement but of solicitation. Apropos of the manner in which such memorials are got up and in order, as he said, to show that all ignorance as to legislation is not confined to the farmers and labor associations, Mr. Cockrell read resolutions of the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange protesting against the passage by the House of Representatives of the Senate bill of May, 1890, for the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver. There was no such bill, he said, passed by the Senate in May, 1890, and yet these "wisecares" in Philadelphia were meeting and protesting against it. He went on to criticise severely the views and action of Mr. Edward Atkinson on the silver and other economic questions. This criticism of Mr. Atkinson was taken up by Mr. Dawes, who said that that gentleman was a constituent of his, but that he (Mr. Atkinson's) political and economical affiliations were with the Senators who were traducing him.

Mr. Cockrell (excitedly)—Who has been traducing Mr. Atkinson? Will the Senator please specify?

Mr. Dawes—There is no occasion to specify. I assume that the effusions of the Senator this morning are perfectly understood and need no specification from me.

Mr. Cockrell (who had moved forward from his own seat to the middle aisle, near which Mr. Dawes sat)—Have I said a word this morning that is not true, and is that an effusion, sir? Is it an effusion or a reflection on Mr. Atkinson to tell what he said under oath? Is that a reflection? What does the Senator mean? [Laughter.] Can I not tell what a Democrat swore to under oath without slandering a Democrat?

"I do not know about that," Mr. Dawes remarked, facetiously.

The remark seemed to irritate Mr. Cockrell to a still higher degree; and he shook his forefinger angrily at Mr. Dawes, declaring it was beneath that Senator's position to take up such an underhand, backhanded way of meeting the question. The scene was a ludicrous one and provoked general laughter. There was some further interchange of sentiment between the two Senators in the same general direction, after which the Fortification bill was taken up and proceeded with. It was passed after several amendments were made.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

No Fire Water or Fire Arms for the Heathen Over in Africa.

The Senate in executive session today authorized the publication of a message sent to the Senate by the President last week relative to the African slave trade and liquor traffic. The President's message is dated Jan. 29, and is a letter of transmittal, with a view to its ratification, of the general act signed at Brussels July 2 last by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and other Powers for the repression of the African slave trade and the restriction of the importation into and sale in certain defined zones of Africa of firearms, ammunition, and spirituous liquors. The President calls attention to the importance of early action on the act. The Secretary of State in an accompanying letter says that, as the ratifications must be deposited at Brussels by July 2 next, it is very desirable that the Senate should take action during its present session. The act is signed by the representatives of all the nations including the President of the United States, nearly all of the European sovereigns, and the Shah of Persia, the Sultan of Turkey, and the Sultan of Zanzibar. Its provisions, which are indicated in the President's message, are very comprehensive and contemplate the practical exclusion of firearms and spirituous liquors from equatorial Africa, as well as the abolition of the slave trade. As a means of effecting the latter purpose an international bureau is to be established at Zanzibar, as well as strongly occupied posts in Central Africa; the construction of roads and railroads and the establishment of steamboats in the inland waters, supported by fortified posts.

Canada's Ultimate Destiny.

Mr. McKinley asked unanimous consent today that during the remainder of the session the House shall meet at 11 o'clock a. m. Mr. Rogers of Arkansas objected. The House then went into Executive Committee of the Whole on the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. During the debate on the bill Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey gave his hearty assent to the position taken by the Secretary of State in his letter to Representative Baker of New York relative to reciprocity with Canada. The United States should have unrestricted trade and commercial union with Canada or it should have no commercial relations with her. The only solution of the problem (a solution unsought by the United States) was that the people of Canada should, in their sovereignty, ask for annexation, which was the ultimate destiny of Canada.

Meeting of the Monetary Commission.

The International American Monetary Commission held its second session today, and Señor Romero, the Mexican Minister, was elected President. The delegates present were: Bolivia, Señor Obarrio; Brazil, Señor Medenca; Chile, Señor Lascabes; Colombia, Señor Rezgifo; Hawaii, the Hon. Hannibal Price; Honduras, the Hon. R. W. Stevens; Mexico, Señor Romero; Nicaragua, Señor Guzman; Peru, Señor Zegarra; United States, N. P. Hill and Lambert Tree; Uruguay, Señor Marti; Venezuela, Señor Rendon. Two committees were appointed, one on rules and the other on organization. The commission will meet again when these committees are ready to report.

Cullom for President Pro Tem.

The return of Senator Ingalls has reminded Senators that after March 4 they will have to have a new President pro tem. The Vice-President, except where there is a close division of parties, is not expected to spend all his time in the chair. And it is customary to elect a President pro tem. to preside during the absence of the Vice-President. Ingalls was chosen four years ago, and has filled the place to the satisfaction of both parties. However, a new man must be found. He will probably be a Western Senator, and Senator Cullom's friends are expecting to push him for the place. Mr. Ingalls bears his defeat philosophically and with the utmost composure. He held quite a reception at his desk this morning.

More Railroad Land Forfeited.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued to registers and receivers of the land offices in Washington and Oregon letters of instruction under the Land Forfeiture act of Sept. 29, 1890, by which a portion of the main line of the Northern Pacific railroad company's line lying between Wallula, Wash., and Portland, Ore., was declared forfeited. The local officers are instructed to give published notice that the lands have been restored and that they will be opened to entry upon a day to be fixed by them not less than thirty days from the date of the notice.

Evidence Against Timber Thieves.

The special agents of the General Land-Office appointed in June last by Secretary Noble to investigate alleged large timber depredations in the Rainy Lake and Rainy River country in Northern Minnesota by both American and Canadian parties, have made their official reports. It is stated in the reports that such definite information of large depredations has been obtained as will enable the Government to sustain actions of law against the trespassers. The Interior Department will undoubtedly very soon begin legal proceedings against the guilty parties.

National Capital Notes.

Commissioner Mitchell of the Bureau of Patents has submitted to Congress his annual report. The history of the bureau during the last year, says the Commissioner, has been as far as relates to the amount of business successfully transacted, one of continued growth and prosperity.

Senator Paddock today reported from the Committee on Agriculture his bill known as the Pure Food bill, with two unimportant amendments. The amendments are merely verbal and in no way affect the general purpose of the measure.

Senator Stewart today presented a memorial of the National Farmers' Alliance urging that Congress amend the Constitution so as to prevent the establishment of lotteries in any State or Territory.

Secretary Blaine has purchased the old Seward mansion in which he now resides.

YERKES' WEST SIDE REFRIGERATORS.

Prosecutions to Begin as Soon as the New Ordinance Goes Into Effect.

The following letter was received by Mayor Cregier yesterday morning:

The Hon. D. C. Cregier, Mayor—Dear Sir: I note an ordinance passed by the Council Jan. 26 providing for penalty for running cars without lights. I am informed that said ordinance is in your hands for signature and approval, upon receiving which it will become a law. I desire to call the attention of your Honor to the fact that a large portion of the citizens are suffering with colds, especially citizens who ride on West Side cars, and to urge upon your Honor that you promptly approve said ordinance so that prosecutions may be commenced. A. F. Beach.

The ordinance in question is the third measure of the kind now embodied in the municipal code, and while Mayor Cregier has not yet signed it neither has he vetoed it, and hence, according to municipal law, it will go into effect twelve days after its passage, which is tomorrow.

"The West Side Yerkes' refrigerators are an outrage," said Attorney S. A. French yesterday. "The citizens of the West Side are more than tired of being imposed upon. Immediately after the law becomes binding on Friday at noon—I intend personally to station men along the Madison street line and every separate running car on that line which is not heated will be made the basis of a separate suit in court for the infliction of the penalty as provided in the ordinance.

"During the present severe weather patrons of the line suffer much from the cold. Factory women, typewriters, girls who work in down-town stores and offices people many portions of the West Side. The cable line is their only means of conveyance to and from their work. I have seen twenty or thirty of them between 5 and 6 o'clock crowded into one car, shivering with the cold or huddled together on the outside platform. Generally the cars were provided with stoves but no fire. I have seen children on the cars, their faces pinched and blue, standing moaning and sobbing with the cold. And for what? Just to add a few dimes to the profits of a millionaire corporation. The citizens of the West Side believe this outrage has gone on long enough, and now that the law is made we want to see it enforced or else know the reason why."

Despite the claims of the company that the cars are heated, a TRIBUNE reporter stationed with the starters at the cable-house on Madison street noted eleven evening trains made up and started from the power-house. There was not a spark of fire in a single one of the cars. One conductor said there were no orders from the company to maintain fires. Another turned savagely upon the inquisitor, saying: "I am dead tired of hearing about the cold car. I have heard nothing else all day. A man came out a few moments ago and asked if he could stand on the platform and get warm."

LYMPH FAILED TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

A Bellevue Hospital Patient Dies Under the Koch Treatment.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—A man died in the Bellevue Hospital Thursday last of consumption after a long course of treatment with lymph. A Coroner was notified and an autopsy was performed. Dr. Henry P. Loomis, who brought the lymph from Berlin and inoculated the patients in Bellevue, was present at the autopsy with other physicians.

Prof. Virchow, after performing autopsies in the cases of persons who had died after inoculation with the lymph, declared recently in substance that the indications are that the lymph does not entirely destroy bacilli in tuberculosis, but drives them from the part most affected to other parts of the body, that a patient suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs might be found some time after inoculation to be suffering from tuberculosis in the kidneys or some other organ. In the case of the Bellevue Hospital patient it was found, by examining under the Zeiss microscope parts taken from the different organs of the body, that tubercular bacilli were scattered throughout the entire system.

Dr. H. P. Loomis was asked last evening for the particulars of the case. He did not wish at first to say anything about it, but he finally consented to say this:

"The patient was a man. His name I cannot tell you. His case was hopeless from the beginning. On the question whether the lymph scatters the bacilli through the body, as Prof. Virchow suggests, there is now an investigation going on. The first rational presumption is that the effect of the lymph is to scatter the bacilli, but there must also be considered the fact that the man's case was hopeless from the start. The practical question to be decided is whether the bacilli were in the various parts of the system before the lymph was injected. It is certain that bacilli were found in the brain, in the kidneys, in the lungs, and, I think, in the spleen. On the whole I think the lymph was not the cause of the patient's death."

Dr. Loomis added that twenty-four patients are under treatment with lymph in Bellevue, and that many of them, even cases of phthisis, go home and return to the hospital for treatment. All but two of the cases have improved.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Howe Scale Co., Chicago, Ill.

LOOK OUT FOR THE WEST.

HER CANDIDATES ALWAYS DEFEAT THE EASTERN MEN.

Cleveland's Silence on the Silver Question Likely to Injure His Chances for a Nomination—Gorman Will Lead the Solid South Against Him in the Convention—Cal Brice's Boswell Presents a Rosy Picture of a Humble, Honest, and Deserving Citizen.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—A politician in discussing the coming Presidential situation today called attention to the great strength of the West. He said that the West would control the next Presidential election, as it had ever since the election of Abraham Lincoln. He said in every contest between a Western man and an Eastern candidate since then the Eastern candidate without exception had been defeated. The only time during this period just mentioned when an Eastern man has been elected to the Presidency was in the case of Mr. Cleveland. He, however, was opposed by an Eastern candidate, Mr. Blaine. It was a contest between two Eastern men. This political observer says that had it been between the West and the East he believes that Mr. Cleveland would have been defeated. Mr. Cleveland is considered today by many of the Democrats at the Capital the only candidate of the Democratic party. They believe, whether true or not, that Gov. Hill has made up with him and that the strength of New York will be given unitedly to the support of Mr. Cleveland.

Opinions differ, however. J. R. Dos Passos of New York, who is here, says that last week Mr. Cleveland reached, in his judgment, the climax of his power. "If a convention could have been held last week," said he, "Mr. Cleveland would have been nominated unanimously upon the first ballot; but it is a question to me whether he will be a candidate when the time comes. He has begun already to lose his strength, and I believe that he will continue to lose. The American people do not like a coward. Mr. Cleveland has shown his cowardice and his lack of intellectual ability in his silence on the silver question. Free coinage is such an imminent danger that his position requires him to give an opinion. His influence should be exerted against this menace to business interests. But he is silent and will probably so continue. Look at the contrast between his position and the splendid attitude of Mr. Windom, the dead Secretary. He might have been a Presidential candidate. He was a man fitted by ripe experience and wide knowledge of public affairs to be entitled to considerable consideration with this great office. Did he for a moment hesitate when it came to expressing his opinion on the subject? The magnificent speech made by him at Delmonico's was an act of high courage, for Mr. Windom is from the West and knew the full strength of this silver sentiment."

Mr. Dos Passos, in continuing, said that this silence and lack of intellectual perception of the needs of the situation were so damaging to Mr. Cleveland that he believed that he would each day lose between this time and the coming convention. Mr. Dos Passos believes that the Democrats will nominate some one from the South and throw Mr. Cleveland overboard. Said he: "The Southern Democrats have absolute control of the convention and can nominate a man of their own section if they wish to. They thought that they had nominated some one from the North long enough and that it was about time to nominate and elect a Southern man."

There are few who would agree with Mr. Dos Passos concerning the possibility of a Southern nomination for the Presidency. The Southern leaders are professional politicians. They wish to succeed, and they know that the time has not yet been reached when a Southern man could be elected to the office of President. They are fully as contented to have all of the results of power, and for years to ask for nothing better than to have some Northern man who will be suppliant to their wishes. The strongest point against the possibility of Mr. Cleveland being nominated by the Democrats is the fact that Senator Gorman does not like him. Senator Gorman and the Southern machine will absolutely dictate the nomination next time.

Rebel Farmers Want the Earth.

Word comes up from Kansas that the Alliance people there are very much excited over their triumph in defeating Senator Ingalls. The Confederate junta which carried out this campaign is busily engaged in preparing the program for National consumption. Representatives of this junta will be in Washington when the next House assembles for the purpose of organizing the Alliance members in that body. It will be another campaign of sworn societies, secret decrees, and mysterious combinations to control desired results. The Alliance members hope to control enough members to have the balance of power in the House.

Cal Brice's Boswell.

It is always interesting to hear from the lips of some warm-hearted Boswell the history of the rise of any great man. There is always so much more color to such a narrative. The other day I had the opportunity of listening to enthusiastic outbursts from Gen. Ben Le Fevre in answer to certain questions concerning the upward development of Senator-elect Brice as financier, politician, and embryo statesman. In response to my inquiry of how the State of Ohio came to elect a resident of New York to the Senate Gen. Le Fevre burst out into the most emphatic denial of the assumption outlined in the question. He said:

"You have an idea that Ohio is a borough that can be controlled from the outside, as some of the boroughs once were in England. But you are wrong. I will explain it to you. Senator Brice has never given up his residence in Ohio. He has always been identified with its politics. He has had a perfect passion for politics ever since he was a boy. When he was barely of age he began coming to the conventions. He has attended every political convention in Ohio of any importance since he was 21. He has always gone as a delegate. When in New York he has always been running home to attend some convention. He has been active even in the politics of his own township, where he owns a big farm. During all these years he has never been a candidate for any office. He has always contributed as freely to the campaigns as his means would permit, and the result was that he had a wide acquaintance in Ohio, which gave him such a hold when the Legislature met to elect a United States Senator. He has always been an Ohio man."

Gratitude of Ohio Democrats.

I asked the General about the stories of the Senator contributing such liberal sums for his Senatorial canvass. To this Gen. Le Fevre replied that Gen. Brice had never paid a cent to aid the personal canvass of any member of the Legislature. The money that he sent into the State—and he was very liberal in that direction—he sent directly to the Chairman of the State Committee. To all personal applicants for money he returned the stereotyped answer that all that he had to contribute had been placed in the hands of the State Committee. In remitting to the Chairman he was so modest as to suppress his own name and to say that it was merely from friends in New York. In some instances very worthy men who needed only $200 or $300 to help them in their individual election made personal appeals to Mr. Brice, but he refused them coldly without any thought as to the effect that it might have upon his future. When the Legislature was elected and came to consider the question of electing some one it was found that there was really not a man opposed to Mr. Brice. The few candidates in sight were stingy people that never contributed to the success of the Democratic cause and who would not under any circumstances pay out a penny for anybody except themselves. Opposed to these gentleman was Mr. Brice, a man who had been identified with Ohio politics for twenty years and who had always been friendly and generous with his money ever since he began to make any. He had given quietly and unostentatiously to the churches and libraries of his State. He had always been ready with a helping hand to help his political associates. So naturally the Democrats of Ohio, being warm-hearted and grateful people, turned about and in an impulsive and enthusiastic moment of gratitude elevated this quiet, unobtrusive individual to the United States Senate. As described by Gen. Le Fevre, no more gratifying or touching picture of American politics has ever been seen.

Brice's First Railroad Deal.

I asked the General how the Senator-elect got his first step in the pathway of fortune. He said: "I know all about him. I have always been a friend of his. I had him made a director in our bank at Lima when he was first starting out in life. He made his first raise when he was a poor country lawyer. He had no money to start with. He was employed to go out and get subscriptions from the farmers for a railroad enterprise which passed through Lima. He went in his country buggy and drove over every foot of the proposed road. He was very successful in obtaining subscriptions. His commission on them alone amounted to $370,000 cash. This gave him a start. The history of the Nickel-Plate deal everybody knows. He had his entire fortune staked in that. If he had not been lucky enough to sell when he did he would have been ruined. But, as it was, he cleaned up for himself out of that $3,500,000. Since that he has been very successful, and he has never forgotten his old friends in Lima who used to know him when he was poor."

I asked the General if there was any Hebrew stock in the family. "I have often been asked that," said he; "his broad head and face may lead many to suppose that he is a Hebrew. There is not a trace of Hebrew blood in his family. His father was a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman. He comes of very fine Scottish blood. He is very upright, very honest, and has never once forgotten the training of his good old father."

T. C. CRAWFORD.

TITLE OF A BOOK NOT PROPERTY.

Judge Wallace Rules That Peale & Co. May Publish the Encyclopædia Britannica.

Judge William J. Wallace of the United States Circuit Court of New York has rendered his decision in the injunction suit of Adam & Charles Black, publishers of Edinburg, Scotland, against Ehrich Bros. of New York denying the petition. The defendants in the case, Ehrick Bros., are agents of R. S. Peale & Co. of this city, publishers of the Encyclopædia Britannica, and it was regarding this publication that the injunction was sought. Judge Wallace's decision is as follows:

The complainants, a publishing firm of Edinburg, Scotland, bring this suit to restrain the defendants, who are doing business in New York City, from selling a work entitled "The Encyclopædia Britannica," which is published by Messrs. R. S. Peale & Co. at Chicago, and from issuing and distributing circulars and advertisements introductory of the book, which are alleged by the complainants to be misleading and injurious.

It appears by the pleadings and depositions that prior to 1873 several editions of "The Encyclopædia Britannica" had been issued by various publishers, the last and eighth having been issued in 1861. In 1873 the complainants undertook to bring out a new edition. They named it "The Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition. They issued the first volume in 1875 and subsequent volumes from time to time until 1889, when the work, consisting of twenty-four volumes, was completed.

In the preparation of this work the complainants expended an enormous sum of money for editorial labor, for articles contributed by eminent specialists and authors, for maps, drawings, and illustrations, and for printing, and binding, and other mechanical features. They intrusted to Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston and Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons of New York the introduction and sale of their work in this country. With the exception, however, of a very limited number of their original edition, which was known as the "Black" edition, their volumes sold here have not been reported to be published by them, but bear upon their title-page the imprint of different American publishers.

The defendants are offering for sale a reprint of the work published by the complainants in a cheap form, except that in the place of certain articles of the original, copyrighted pursuant to the statutes of the United States, they have substituted other articles to avoid infringement of the copyright. The case of the complainants rests upon the legal theory that the acts of the defendants amount to unlawful competition in trade.

With the exception of the copyrighted articles the entire literary matter of "The Encyclopædia Britannica," ninth edition, is public property in this country at least, and a rival publisher has the legal right to make any use of it he sees fit; he may use any part of it and call it by any name he prefers. Neither the uthor nor proprietor of a literary work has any property in its name. A title or description which serves to identify the work, but any other person can with impunity adopt it and apply it to any other book or to any trade commodity, provided he does not use it as a false token to induce the public to believe that a thing to which it is applied is the identical thing which it originally designated. If literary property could be protected on the theory that the name by which it is christened is equivalent to a trade mark there would be no necessity for copyright laws. There is not a scintilla of evidence in the present case to indicate that the defendants have held out the title of the book as a false token or made any statements in their circular or advertisements with a view to lead any person to believe that their reprint is the book which the complainants publish. Their books denote on the title-page that it is published by R. S. Peale & Co. at Chicago. Their circulars announce that the Peale print is the latest and best, the only American one having all marginal references, contains articles rewritten by eminent Americans substituted for those in the English edition, is incomparable, and, in short, is a reproduction of the original except that it has been improved. Their laudations go for what they are worth, but they do not tend in the remotest degree to confuse the mercantile identity of their book with that of the complainants. The motion for an injunction is denied.

N. A. Partridge, attorney for R. S. Peale & Co., said yesterday:

"The effect of the decision is to establish the principle that there can be no property right to the title of a book unless the contents thereof are protected under the copyright laws, and then merely as an incident to the book, which is the principal thing.

"When A. & C. Black published the Encyclopædia Britannica in Edinburg they inserted several articles by American authors which had been copyrighted in the United States. They claimed the right, in consequence, to prevent the publication of the encyclopædia containing these articles in the United States. These articles were rewritten in the edition of R. S. Peale & Co., when the Blacks brought suit in the United States Circuit Court in New York to enjoin the use of the title 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' claiming that the rewriting of the articles had so changed the encyclopædia that the title could no longer be rightfully used. They also claimed a property right in the name 'Encyclopædia Britannica" as the title of the book.

"The case was orally argued before Judge Wallace and briefs submitted. Judge Wallace took the case under advisement and handed down his opinion Monday."

MING AND QUEEN OF THE MARDI GRAS.

J. S. Richardson and Miss Bessie Behan to Play at Royalty.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Mr. James S. Richardson, who has been chosen King of the Mardi Gras Carnival, is the largest cotton-planter in the world. His plantations located in Mississippi cover about seventy square miles and produce 20,000 bales of cotton annually. Among these "Dahomey" is the largest, comprising about fifty square miles and having eighteen miles of railway track on the Louisville, New Orleans and Texas railroad, three villages and a population of 5,000 people. Mr. Richardson is a bachelor of massive form and handsome face, a social leader, possessing immense stables, the finest four-horse coach in the world, and having a palatial home in this city, where every prominent person nearly who has visited New Orleans has been entertained.

JAMES S. RICHARDSON.

Miss Bessie Behan, his consort, and Queen of the carnival, made her début here early in January and went to the fore as the belle of the season. Her father, Gen. W. J. Behan, is probably the largest wholesale grocer in the South and an extensive sugar-planter. He is also a distinguished officer of the late war, and will undoubtedly receive the Democratic nomination for Governor at the coming convention. Queen Bessie is of medium stature, a blonde, with blue-gray eyes. It is generally conceded that she has carried off the honors of the social season with singular success for one so young, and her future social career is predicted as brilliant.

MISS BESSIE BEHAN.

The Mardi Gras takes place on the 10th of this month, and, owing to the presence of the white squadron and the lavish and unprecedented local preparations, it will be the most elaborate in the history of carnivals.

In Justice to William Smedley.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Errors like the following should be guarded against in the public press:

Mr. Peter C. Lutkin, the well-known organist, has accepted the position of choirmaster and organist at St. James' Church, this city.

Mr. Lutkin accepted the post of organist at St. James' Jan. 1. The vacancy was made by Mr. C. E. Reynolds going to the Church of the Ascension. The present choirmaster expects to stay at St. James' as long as he stays in Chicago. The error ought to be corrected to save me the trouble of explaining to questioners that I am not leaving St. James'.

WILLIAM SMEDLEY.

IT CUT A SMALL FIGURE.

NELSON STILLMAN'S WILL AND THE PARTITION OF HIS ESTATE.

Judge Hawes Decides a Knotty Point in the Law of Inheritance—A Confidential Bookkeeper Goes into Business for Himself and Is Enjoined by His Late Employers—"No. 9,703" Makes a Good Guess—Notes—The Court Record.

A partition suit was decided by Judge Hawes yesterday involving property on which the dime museum on Clark street is located and also the premises Nos. 268 and 270 North Clark street.

Nelson Stillman was an old settler and prominent merchant in Galena, Ill., and when he died in 1871 he left property worth $300,000. His will bequeathed a small portion of the estate to the widow, Mrs. Louisa Stillman, gave the son, Charles Phelps Stillman, a goodly share, and a life interest in one-half of the estate was devised to the daughter, Mary Louisa Stillman. The widow renounced the provisions of the will and took what the law allowed because of a clause cutting her off in the event she married again.

Charles Phelps Stillman ran through his fortune and died a young man. The daughter Mary was married to Col. George G. Pride, a member of Gen. Grant's staff. They were prominent in Washington society for a time, and were divorced. Mrs. Pride has since died, and Mrs. Stillman married a man named Kellett. Thus a complication arose over the property.

The sisters and brothers of Nelson Stillman, eight in number, claimed they were entitled to the entire estate as the next of kin of testator. Mrs. Louisa Kellett also demanded all the property as the only heir at law of her daughter, Mrs. Pride. The court held that the sisters and brothers and their children were entitled to one-half and Mrs. Kellett to the other half of the property, and a decree of partition to that effect will be entered. The property in Chicago is said to be worth $100,000.

Went into Business for Himself.

The Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons company yesterday secured an injunction from Judge Hawes restraining Sven Loven, a former bookkeeper for the complainants, from manufacturing and selling an alleged counterfeit of a medicine manufactured by the complainants. In the bill filed it is claimed that Loven has duped over 4,000 people throughout the country into buying a worthless medicine which he sought to show was manufactured by the Fahrney & Sons company. Loven was in the company's employ as a confidential bookkeeper, and when he demanded an increase of salary was discharged. It is claimed he set up in the medicine business for himself, and sent circulars to all the company's customers, most of whom are Swedes, in Chicago and the Northwestern States, and on his representations secured many orders, and now it is claimed he is selling a worthless stuff he calls "Kuriko" for "Kuriko" manufactured by the company, and "Oliloil" for "Oleoid."

Peterson's Good Guess.

Joseph C. Peterson, alias Bowman, known in the penitentiary as "No. 9,703," sales the Circuit Court Clerk by letter the meaning of a summons he was served with. He suspects that it is in regard to divorce proceedings brought by his wife and he would like to be informed. He makes a good guess, for Mrs. Jennie Peterson secured legal separation from him before Judge Tuley Tuesday. She married him in 1886 under the name of Bowman, and in 1889 she discovered that he had a wife living, to whom he was married in 1884. The two wives had him arrested and sent to the penitentiary for two years.

Legal Notes.

Mrs. Mary K. Collins, residing at No. 3833 Vincennes avenue, secured letters of administration on the estate of her deceased husband, Gilbert E. Collins. An estate of $12,000 goes to the widow and Mrs. Ella J. Elwell, a daughter.

William Bannerman, the attorney, yesterday began suit for $5,000 damages for false arrest against Joseph Matthews. Bannerman was arrested for forgery as bailee and taken before a justice in Englewood, where he was honorably discharged. He claims the arrest was made to compel him to pay a small judgment.

THE COURT RECORD.

Superior Court—New Suits.

121,693—Andrew Crawford vs. William and Clara B. Hansbrough. Mech. lien bill on judgt. vs. 1st deft. for $216.32. P. E. Simmons, solr.

121,694—William Bannerman vs. Joseph J. Mathews. Case, $5,000. Wm. Allen and H. Kneeland, attys.

121,695—Roelf Vander Werf et al. vs. Edward B. Caroline T. and Charles B. Hosmer and John J. Bann. Bill. M. D. Ellsworth and C. H. Sprague, solrs.

121,696—Dr. Peter Fahrney & Sons Co. vs. Sam Loven. Bill. H. C. Noyes, solr.

121,697—Charles Snyder et al. vs. T. H. Mulverhill. Conf. judgt., $150. P. McHugh, atty.

121,698—Duncan Campbell vs. Pullman Palace Car Co. Case, $5,000. Wyeth, atty.

121,699—Isabella W. Brooks vs. Robert J. Brooks. Bill for div. A. T. Powers, solr.

121,700—Mary Kwiatkowski vs. Krawciw vs. John Rievira. Conf. judgt., $124.09. Walker & Judd, attys.

121,701—Carrie Lotta vs. Richard H. Broat. Same, $2,000. M. H. Beach, atty.

121,702—John C. Reynolds vs. Christine and Francis De Pfuhl. Bill to foreclose chat. mort. R. A. W. Stevens, solr.

121,703—Delphia K. Brown et al. v. Nellie L. Stevenson et al. Bill. M. & H. N. Culver, solrs.

121,704—C. E. Hiss vs. Henry Bickmeier. Appl.

121,705—John M. Fuchs et al. vs. Paul F. Knefel. Asst., $600. Ball & Oakley, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

88,561—A. B. Ansbacher & Co. vs. Morrison, Adams & Allen Co. Conf. judgt., $612.61. Stern & Dansiger, attys.

88,562—Ernst Ammon vs. John Bernardy. Same, $61.84. W. Vocke, atty.

88,563—Fetn. of Adin Kleckner and wife to adopt child. H. A. Burr, atty.

88,564—Simon P. Hansen vs. Peter and Dorothea Sorgenfri. Conf. judgt., $134. Simon & Denison, attys.

88,565—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,566—Dietrich Wyss vs. August Bachmann. Asst., $600. C. Meier, atty.

88,567—Herman Bals et al. vs. Albert Zoschki and John R. Sukran. Asst., $1,500. Bary & Reichman, attys.

88,568—Thomas McAllister vs. Janet M. Kerr et al. Petn. for partn. H. M. Bacon, solr.

88,569—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,570—Ray Newman vs. Kennedy R. Owen. Asst., $5,000. Gentleman & Purnell, attys.

88,571—Peter Jung & Bergheim Brewing Co. vs. Thomas Doyle. Asst., $1,000. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.

88,572—Ottumwa Oatmeal Co. vs. State Mut. F. Ins. Co. Debt $1,500, das. $1,500. Gibbons & Kavanagh, attys.

88,573—M. G. F. Syndicate vs. Mantrs. Mut. Ins. Co. Asst., $1,000. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

88,574—Mary Wolfgram et al. vs. Alfred L. Richon et al. Petn. for partn. M. Blanchard, solr.

88,575—Franklin Electric Co. vs. Walter H. Whiteside and D. Fuller. Asst., $500. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

88,576—Charles M. Baldwin vs. Josephine A. Baldwin. Bill for div. W. A. Doyle, solr.

88,577—Mutual Guaranty F. Syndicate vs. Mfrs. Ins. Co. Bill. G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger, solrs.

88,578—W. F. Holmes vs. C. J. Seeber, C. R. McCullough, and Lyman E. Crandall. Bill. W. R. Haynes, solr.

88,579—James W. Richards, use of C. S. Smith, vs. Joseph S. Young. Asst., $5,000. Garfield & Loffingwell, attys.

88,580—Joseph Badenoch Jr. et al. vs. B. R. Van Deusen. Conf. of judgt., $82.45. Matthews & Dickey, attys.

88,581—William Y. Provost vs. Evelyn T. Provost. Bill for div. J. W. Morrison, solr.

88,582—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,583—Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co. vs. Charles C. Factus. Asst., $1,000. E. P. Prentice, atty.

88,584—Robert J. Diefendorfer et al. vs. Charles D. Montague and Peter Loeb. Asst., $200. L. A. McDonald, atty.

88,585—Lake View B. & L. Assn. vs. Walter A. McBride et al. Bill. C. B. Samson, solr.

88,586—Same. Withheld for service.

88,587—Archibald W. Fletcher vs. Evanston Elevator & Coal Co. Asst., $1,200. K. R. Smoot, atty.

88,588—Wm. W. Wilkins vs. Mrs. Mrs. vs. Nathaniel Reeves. Asst., $2,000. Warren & Cox, attys.

88,589—Bill. Withheld for service.

88,590—W. B. Arts. Jr. & A. B. Assn. vs. Christian E. F. Paulsen et al. Bill. A. J. Elvig, solr.

88,591—Same vs. Christian E. F. Paulsen et al. Bill. Same solr.

88,592—Same vs. Christian Michaelson et al. Bill. Same solr.

88,593—Same vs. Wilhelm S. J. Olson et al. Bill. Same solr.

88,594—Mary Colgan vs. Alphonse Colgan. Bill for div. C. J. Seattle, solr.

88,595—Lewis H. Haegard, by next friend, vs. C. C. Ry. Co. Case, $1,000. R. H. Bishop, atty.

88,596—Henry A. Winter vs. Charles F. Milligan. Appeal.

88,597—Jacob T. Levi vs. Samuels, Nevelle & Co. Appeal.

88,598—Asst. Withheld for service.

88,599—Harriet B. Adams vs. Henry Adams. Bill for div. E. H. Woodie, solr.

88,600—Frederick E. Brown vs Augusta Lehman, personally and conservatrix. J. Condon and ——Cumford. Asst., $2,000. O. R. Barnett, atty.

88,601—Charles F. Wordel vs. Thomas D. Kelly and Daniel J. Kane. Appeal.

Withheld cases—88,602—Abraham Hart vs. Martin C. Neuberger. Asst., $1,000. Flower,

MAKE A CITIZEN OF HIM.

"TREAT THE INDIAN LIKE THE NEGRO," SAYS COL. W. F. CODY.

Give the Red Man the Right to Vote and to Locate Where He Wants To Is the Solution to the Indian Trouble Declares Buffalo Bill—An Eccentric Boarder at the Auditorium—Talks with Travelers—Arrivals at the Big Hotels.

Col. W. F. Cody, known to the American youth as "Buffalo Bill" and to the Indians as "Long Hair" and "The Great Father Scout," is at the Leland. He was dressed yesterday as usual in knickerbockers, high top boots, wide-rimmed sombrero, and black sack coat. He is fresh from the scenes of Indian warfare and full of interesting stories.

"It is a good thing that Sitting Bull is dead," said the Colonel yesterday. "Some people may have imagined he was a good Indian, but in my opinion he is a great deal better as a dead Indian.

"Yes, I know the inside history of the killing of Bull, but as an investigating committee is looking into the affair I prefer to say nothing about it. He was killed by Indian police, and that being the case that part of the trouble is more easily settled than if the regulars had shot him down. I was within sixteen miles of Bull when orders came for me to turn back. I was well acquainted with the old chief, as I took him to the White House to visit the Great Father—Grover Cleveland—five years ago. We went to the White House unannounced and were admitted. The President was in his study and I went ahead to prepare for an interview. I did not know that Bull was following me, but after Grover had greeted me I looked toward the chair he had just vacated and, lo and behold, there sat the old chief. He had quietly followed me and, when the President rose to receive me, had slipped into the chair.

"Bull did not know that the man wearing the large collar was the Great Father. He supposed the President was a man dressed in gorgeous raiment and occupied a golden chair or something of that sort. At first he thought I was making game of him when I introduced the Chief Executive, refusing to believe that Mr. Cleveland was the man he came so far to see."

The Colonel thinks the only solution to the Indian question is to make the reds citizens instead of wards of the Government.

"Give them the same privileges as the negro," said Buffalo Bill. "Let them locate in any part of the country they want to. If the Government will not permit them to work outside their reservations what is the use of educating them at Carlyle. The young Indian goes to the college at Carlyle, learns a trade, and then is sent back to his reservation. The education he has obtained is of no use to him among his own people. There is no opportunity for him there. He may have had ambition when leaving Carlyle, but it is soon knocked out of him after a brief stay among his own people. That same Indian, had he been given the same opportunity as the negro, would no doubt make his mark in the world."

The Indians do not take much interest in the World's Fair, the Colonel says, but "Rocky Bear," one of the chiefs, was curious enough to ask him when near Rushville, Neb., not long ago what the World's Fair fuss was all about.

"'Why, don't you remember the statue of Columbus we saw at Genoa when across the great river?' I said to him," the Colonel explained yesterday in relating the incident. "'Yes,' replied the chief, 'Well, that was the man who discovered your country—America. The people of Chicago are arranging a powwow in honor of the event.'

"'He is heap bad medicine man,' remarked Rocky Bear. 'If he had not discovered our land by coming across the great river, we would not be having all this trouble with the palefaces.' That is Rocky Bear's opinion of Columbus."

The Colonel has decided views about the way the Goverament should treat the friendlies, who lost all their hard-earned possessions. If their losses are not made good he believes it will precipitate another bloody war.

"The friendlies were loyal to the Nation, obeyed all the laws," said the Colonel, "and they should not be made to suffer for what injury they sustained. They worked hard on their farms, raised stock, and were prosperous at the time of the outbreak. Their farms have been devastated, their stock killed, and they hardly know which way to turn. The Government should do something for them immediately, or blood will begin to flow once more."

The Colonel is on his way East to attend to some private business.

Digging postholes on the Lake-Front for the World's Fair for $1.50 per day and paying $8 a day for board at the Auditorium will not increase a man's bank account, but Will Mahar is one who has had some experience in that direction. He is at present a guest at the big hotel, but as he was somewhat peculiar in his manner, and especially in his dress, he received a call from Clerk Will Shafer. He was told he attracted altogether too much attention from the guests in the dining-room. He now takes his meals in the café.

Mr. Mahar, to say the least, is eccentric. Last week the crowds of people that gathered to see the first shovelful of earth dug up on the Lake-Front by the laborers saw Mr. Mahar step forward with his shovel and begin work. As long as there was employment for the laborers Mahar earned his $1.50 per day, and just as regularly his bill at the Auditorium increased at the rate of $8 per day. As Mahar does not resemble Ward McAllister or any of the other prosperous looking guests in the house Mr. Shafer modestly suggested to the eccentric boarder one day last week as it was "near the first of the month, he had better settle his accounts."

"Why, certainly," replied Mahar and pulling from his pocket a roll of bills paid what was due the house and demanded a receipt.

Yesterday Mahar occupied his time in walking up and down the hotel rotunda. His make-up was a unique one. Maher said it was his own patent. It consisted of a black pair of trousers, held up by a stout piece of cord, tied tightly around his waist; a soiled white shirt, and a silk hat of the vintage of '84.

"Don't you find living at the Auditorium rather expensive?" he was asked.

"My assets are $2,400, and I guess I can board at the Auditorium if I want to," replied Mahar.

He says he is waiting for the contractors to begin work on the Lake-Front when he intends to resume his World's Fair job. In the meantime he continues to pay $8 a day for board. He wants to hear from the dime-museum managers, he says, as he is the man who dug up the first shovelful of earth for the great World's Exposition. He has a trunk filled with dirt in his room. The soil, he says, once occupied the space now filled by a post on the Lake-Front.

Bishop Ireland arrived in the city from St. Paul yesterday. He is registered at the Grand Pacific.

Palmer House—W. T. Woodward, Lexington, Ky.; Mrs. F. H. Welcome and Miss Clara Taylor, Grand Falls, Minn.; Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Ormsby, Utah; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Scott, J. R. Buchanan, Omaha; A. M. Conwell, Xenia, O.; C. W. Richardson, Canton; Miss E. Stocks, Rock Island; W. R. Morgan, Jr., New York; Charles Horton, Winona, Minn.; H. E. Drew, Indianapolis; E. P. Simpson, Milwaukee.

Grand Pacific—John Hallicot and F. A. Clarkson and wife, New York; Alexander Martin and wife, Syracuse; M. J. Smith and wife, Denver; Bishop John Ireland, St. Paul; A. A. Martin and wife, San Francisco; J. L. Lewis, Nottingham, England; J. M. Kleon, Toledo.

Auditorium—The Rev. F. White, Pittsburg; R. W. Garlish, London, England; E. F. Carleton, O. J. Hopkins, J. H. Mason, St. Louis; H. A. Foyen and wife, Minneapolis; R. Wyeth and wife, Aspin, Colo.; J. C. Stone, St. Paul; S. L. Dowe, Des Moines.

Sherman—R. Hogan, Mexico; A. Ettinger, New York; Solomon Hirshl, St. Louis; C. L. Mason, Omaha; John Coffee, San Francisco; A. G. Lorge, Oshkosh, Wis.; John Redman, Green Bay; J. Redman, Chicago; F. Koch, Missouri, Ill.

Tremont—D. B. Winton, Addison, N. Y.; John M. Hart and wife, Escanaba; West M. Holt and wife, Minneapolis; R. C. Gillwitz, Pittsburg; C. Bates, New York; C. A. Trest, Oshkosh; R. C. Richardson, Grand Rapids.

Wellington—Charles C. Sunbest, Grand Rapids; A. W. Geist, Denver; M. V. Jacobs and wife, Miss Lambertsen, Boston; A. J. Witherbon, Washington, D. C.; E. L. Keavon, Milwaukee.

Exhibition—De Lancy W. Ferrell, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Bostge, New York; A. F. Troosober, New York; J. Blake, Cincinnati; C. B. Atwater, Detroit.

Leland Hotel—Gen. B. H. Grierson, U. S. A.; William Cody, Nebraska; W. P. Fogarty, Baltimore, Md.; C. L. Peterson, Philadelphia.

GALENA'S STATUE OF GEN. GRANT.

Sculptor Gelert Gives a Private View of the Finished Clay Model.

In one of the work-rooms of Johannes Gelert's studio at No. 233 Oak street stands the finished clay model of the Grant statue which will soon be cast in bronze and be presented to the City of Galena, Ill., by Judge H. H. Kohlsaat of Chicago. The gift will represent an outlay of about $20,000, and be an everlasting adornment to the old home of the great soldier. Mr. Gelert has been engaged on the statue for the last six months, first making a plaster model. The standing figure of Gen. Grant is eight feet high, and the pedestal will

GELERT'S STATUE OF GEN. GRANT.

be ten feet high, so that when they are put together, with two flights of stone steps leading up to the base, the whole erected on a hill will form a striking center-piece for Galena's new park, which is being laid out specially for the monument. The statue represents Gen. Grant as rather slender and having a careworn, severe expression—as he was at 44 years of age, when he came back to his old home in Galena after the war. The right hand is partly hidden in his trousers' pocket, and the left is carelessly inserted under his partly buttoned waistcoat. The dress is plain, a military frock coat with small shoulder straps being the only indication that the figure is that of a man who commanded the armies of a nation.

On the pedestal will be four tablets of bronze, all surmounted by wreaths of laurel. On the front tablet will be the inscription, "Grant, Our Citizen." On the rear one will be a bas-relief group of figures representing the signing of the treaty of peace at Appomattox. Grant and Lee are clasping hands. Col. Rawlins, chief of Grant's staff, and Col. Marshall of Lee's staff are standing behind the Southern commander. Grouped behind Grant are Gen. Sheridan, Col. Porter, Grant's private secretary, with his portfolio, "Indian" Parker, and Col. Bowers, only the heads of the two last showing. On the two side tablets will be inscribed the names of the great battles which Grant won.

The statue will be cast in bronze at the American Bronze Foundry, Grand Crossing, and the pedestal will be of Swedish brown granite.

The statue will be unveiled April 2, the anniversary of Grant's birthday, and Mrs. Grant has accepted an invitation to be present. The President is also expected.

The sculptor gave a private view yesterday afternoon from 2 to 5 o'clock, which was taken advantage of by numerous professional people and personal friends.

POPULATION OF ILLINOIS AND CHICAGO.

Official Figures from the Census Office by Counties and Wards.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—The Census Office today completed the official count of the population of Chicago by wards and Illinois by counties. The figures are as follows:

CHICAGO BY WARDS.

Wards.	Population.	Wards.	Population.
First	24,074	Nineteenth	44,280
Second	25,581	Twentieth	21,705
Third	28,040	Twenty-first	30,225
Fourth	14,159	Twenty-second	31,843
Fifth	34,544	Twenty-third	35,918
Sixth	43,364	Twenty-fourth	30,949
Seventh	34,957	Twenty-fifth	34,202
Eighth	25,589	Twenty-sixth	28,909
Ninth	41,414	Twenty-seventh	10,734
Tenth	44,351	Twenty-eighth	9,046
Eleventh	35,047	Twenty-ninth	31,615
Twelfth	48,795	Thirtieth	49,189
Thirteenth	36,431	Thirty-first	18,957
Fourteenth	40,599	Thirty-second	26,775
Fifteenth	38,429	Thirty-third	26,039
Sixteenth	25,467	Thirty-fourth	30,197
Seventeenth	21,353		
Eighteenth	28,456	Total	1,099,850

ILLINOIS BY COUNTIES.

County.	Population.	County.	Population.
Adams	61,883	Livingston	28,455
Alexander	16,563	Logan	25,489
Bond	14,350	McDonough	27,467
Boone	12,209	McHenry	26,114
Brown	11,953	McLean	63,036
Bureau	35,014	Macon	38,063
Calhoun	7,652	Macoupin	40,380
Carroll	18,230	Madison	51,535
Cass	15,969	Marion	24,341
Champaign	43,159	Marshall	13,683
Christian	30,531	Mason	16,067
Clark	21,899	Massac	11,313
Clay	16,772	Menard	13,120
Clinton	17,431	Mercer	13,545
Coles	30,933	Monroe	12,943
Cook	1,191,923	Montgomery	30,003
Crawford	17,283	Morgan	32,636
Cumberland	15,443	Moultrie	14,431
De Kalb	27,066	Ogle	28,710
De Witt	17,011	Peoria	70,738
Douglas	17,669	Perry	17,529
Dupage	22,561	Piatt	17,062
Edgar	26,737	Pike	31,000
Edwards	11,444	Pope	14,046
Effingham	19,358	Pulaski	11,955
Fayette	23,367	Putnam	4,730
Ford	17,005	Randolph	25,049
Franklin	17,138	Richland	15,019
Fulton	43,110	Rock Island	41,917
Gallatin	14,993	St. Clair	66,571
Green	23,791	Saline	19,343
Grundy	21,094	Sangamon	61,195
Hamilton	17,800	Schuyler	16,013
Hancock	31,907	Scott	10,304
Hardin	7,234	Shelby	31,121
Henderson	9,876	Stark	9,983
Henry	33,326	Stephenson	31,338
Iroquois	35,167	Tazewell	29,556
Jackson	21,549	Union	21,749
Jasper	15,158	Vermillion	49,005
Jefferson	22,590	Wabash	11,936
Jersey	14,810	Warren	21,281
JoDaviess	25,101	Washington	19,262
Johnson	13,013	Wayne	23,803
Kane	25,005	White	25,035
Kankakee	28,732	Whiteside	30,854
Kendall	12,106	Williamson	22,226
Knox	38,752	Woodford	21,459
Lake	14,225	Will	63,007
La Salle	39,798	Winnebago	30,933
Lawrence	14,693		
Lee	26,187	Total of State	3,826,351

The Mayors' Meeting to Increase Taxation.

[One of the Mayors of a neighboring city writes as follows to THE TRIBUNE]:

In your issues of Sunday and Monday you refer editorially to a contemplated meeting of the Mayors and attorneys of the cities of this State. As I understand it Chicago will not be a party to this meeting; that it is proposed to recommend some change in the general law that will apply only to cities of 10,000 to 100,000 population.

While the population and wealth of the State have increased, the equalised value is much less than fifteen years ago. Two per cent on this equalised value, which is all we can levy except for interest and payment of indebtedness, is not now enough for an economical and proper administration of a growing city. In our city a 2 per cent tax raises $101,000, while our appropriations this year for school purposes alone are $86,000. A revenue from our water-works and liquor licenses enables us to pay other necessary running expense; but we need an additional water supply; we need another school-house, and our people would gladly pay for them if the taxes could only be legally levied.

The three-mill tax which cities have been allowed to levy for sewers has now lapsed; and if, in lieu of this, the Legislature would allow us to levy, this year only, five to ten mills for purposes of public improvements, I know that it would be a great relief to the cities of the State that are growing.

This should be but for one year; but the Legislature should, so as to give cities some relief in the years to come, authorize the State Board of Equalization to equalize the taxes between the counties, not by cutting any county down but by increasing the assessment of those that are too low, provided the aggregate increase of all the counties did not exceed 10 to 20 per cent.

You say that your taxes in Chicago are about 6½ per cent. Ours, including city, county, and State, and for every other purpose is only $3.90 on $100, while the taxes now levied and that will be paid next year will be three mills less. This is on a valuation of one-fourth to one-fifth. I believe that the constitutional limitation on indebtedness and the statutory limitation on taxation are wise provisions and should not be repealed. But cannot something be safely done to help out the cities of the State? Your city has assessed valuation of $1,191,923, and I do not see why it should need more. If a meeting of the Mayors of the different cities is called for consultation I hope that we will have THE TRIBUNE'S support for any proper measure recommended.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Sparrow, Sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 STATE-ST.

Extraordinary Bargains

—IN—

CLOAKS.

The choice of 200 WRAPS ... $5.00

None worth less than $10, and many worth $25.

The choice of 100 ULSTERS worth up to $25.00 ... $7.50

The choice of 50 Heavy Cloth ENGLISH JACKETS, fur trimmed, worth up to $30 ... $15.00

ALL OF OUR ELEGANT

SEAL PLUSH GARMENTS

Will be offered at About Half Price.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

....Clearing Sale....

—OF—

....Winter Underwear....

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The prices quoted are fully 40 per cent less than regular value, making this an advantageous opportunity to supply present or future wants.

Ladies' FINE SAXONY WOOL UNION SUITS, long and short sleeves, in black and white ... $1.50

Ladies' HEAVY-WEIGHT SILK EQUESTRIENNE TIGHTS ... $3.95

Ladies' FRENCH WOOL RIBBED VESTS, full regular made, long and short sleeves ... 75c

Men's CAMEL HAIR and NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, plain and fancy striped, ... 98c

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. WABASH AV. ADAMS ST.

Many people had an impression that there would be no cold weather this winter, and that Heavy Jackets and Ulster Cloaks would not be needed. **This cold weather emphasizes that they are needed.** Do not try to worry through with your old garments, but come and buy new ones from us. Even if you do not need them now you will next winter, and **you can now buy them at ONE-HALF what they will cost then.** We offer the entire balance of our Plush Jackets, Ulsters, and Newmarkets at the following very low prices rather than carry them over. Remember, **they will be double these prices next fall.** The material alone could not be furnished for the money.

Plush Jackets.

—Lined and Finished in Best Materials. } $7.50
—Selected Walker Plushes. } $10.00
—Tailor-Made. Perfect-Fitting. } $15.00

Cloth Newmarkets.

—Best Imported Cloths. } $7.50
—Embroidered, Appliqued. } $10.00
—Finely Finished. Tailor-Made. } $15.00
—Exquisite in Every Particular. } $15.00

LADIES' PLUSH WRAPS, Embroidered, Appliqued, and Braided, at $17.50, $20.00, and $25.00 each.

Fine Fur Capes.

—Queen Anne Collars.
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ASTRACHAN ... $10.00 each
ASTRACHAN ... 13.75 each
BLACK MARTEN ... 25.00 each

SEE OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS IN FUR CAPES AT ... $5.00 and $7.50

KATE REILY,

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The best and largest selections of the newest and most choice

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Madame Reily is world-renowned, and patronised by all the most fashionable, aristocratic, and artistic ladies of both hemispheres. Her clients include the Empress of Austria, the Princess of Wales, and the Royal Family of England, the Princess Hatzfeldt (nee Huntington), the Duchess of Fife (Princess Louise of Wales), Hamilton, Manchester, Marlborough, Westminster, and Wellington; Mesdames Astor, Havemeyer, Vanderbilt, Lorillard, Rothschild, Ralli, Stein; Miss Mary Anderson, Madame Albani, &c., &c.

In opening her Chicago Branch Madame Reily wishes to announce that the perfection of fit that has been such a noted feature of her New York and London establishments will be maintained.

UNION PACIFIC

IS THE

Favorite Line

TO ALL

Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington,

—AND—

Puget Sound Points.

For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 195 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVER'S SALE.

The undersigned Receiver of the Manhattan Company will receive written bids for any part or all of the property of said Company, including the leasehold interest, furniture, fixtures, and all other forms of property which constitute the plant of a first-class restaurant. Schedules of the property thus offered for sale may be examined by applying to the undersigned at the Manhattan Restaurant, No. 117 Monroe-st., Chicago, Illinois. All bids must be marked "Manhattan Co. Bids," and returned to the Receiver at said restaurant on or before Saturday next, the 7th inst., at 12 o'clock p. m., at which time said bids will be opened, said bids are subject to the approval of the Court. JOHN L. REVERIDGE, Receiver.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT 103 E. WASHINGTON ST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

1,500 CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

(BROKEN LOTS—ODD SIZES),

At Less Than Half Former Prices.

250 LADIES' JACKETS, Large vartety of styles and colors, Worth up to $10 ... $3.75

245 LADIES' JACKETS, Black and colors, 25 to 30 inches long, Worth up to $15 ... $5.00

175 LADIES' CLOTH ULSTERS AND NEWMARKETS, black and colors, Worth up to $12.50 ... $4.75

275 LADIES' CLOTH ULSTERS, Large number of styles, Worth up to $20 ... $7.50

PLUSH SACQUES,
PLUSH NEWMARKETS, PLUSH JACKETS,

All to be closed out REGARDLESS OF COST.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State and Washington-sts.

TWO SPECIAL SALES.

APRONS.

50 dozen Tucked Aprons ... 25c
100 doz. Embroidery and Lace Trimmed Aprons ... 40 and 50c

CORSETS.

A line of P. D. Coutil Corsets, white and drab ... $1.75

A GREAT BARGAIN.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The Shoe Department announces a Clearing Sale of Winter Footwear, offering:

Ladies' Hand-Made Pebble-Goat WALKING BOOTS, serviceable, At ... $3.00 a pair.

Ladies' English Straight-Goat BUTTON SHOES, Reduced from $4.00 to ... $3.00 a pair.

Ladies' Dongola Top, Kid-Foxed BUTTON SHOES, value $4.00, At ... $3.00 a pair.

Ladies' Fancy Colored SUEDE SLIPPERS and OXFORDS, broken sizes, value up to $6.00, at ... $3.00 a pair.

Misses' PEBBLE-GOAT BUTTON, a good school shoe, value $3.00, At ... $2.00 a pair.

Misses' GLAZED KID, Patent Tips, Spring Heel, a stylish shoe, value $3.00, At ... $2.50 a pair.

Our Boys' "INVINCIBLES," a Calf Button Boot, good value at $3.50 ... $2.50 a pair.

75 Per Cent.

S. S. S. is the great remedy of the age, curing as it does every form of blood poison disease, and these include more than seventy-five per cent of all the maladies afflicting mankind!

No Name.

My little boy, five years old, was attacked with a disease for which the doctors had no name. The nails came off to the middle joint. For three years, under various kinds of treatment from many physicians, he suffered terribly and got no better. I began the use of Swift's Specific a short time ago, and he is getting well.

JOHN DEIHL,
Peru, Ind.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases Free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY,
GILLESPIN & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV.

The object of eating is to take food and nothing else. Every household would be greatly benefited by the exclusive use of Keal's Food, which are at once the richest, most economical, and most palatable. Send for pamphlets, free.

Fowler ARTIFICIAL EYES, SENSITIVE EYES 88 Madison-st., near Wabash-av. COMPLICATED CASES SPECIALTIES.

TALKING PARROTS and FANCY Cockatoos, breeding Canaries in great variety, Whistling Bullfinches. Holiday trade now on. Birds, mating, care &c., by Mail, 25c. Send for FREE PRICE LISTS. BIRDS

C. H. Holden, 100 Lake-st, Near Car. Dearborn.

Auction Sale!

BANKRUPT STOCK OF

F. COGSWELL,

CONSISTING OF

Furniture, Carpets, Stoves, Crockery,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

Horses, Wagons, One Hall's Safe.

SALE COMMENCES

FRIDAY, FEB. 6, AT 10 A. M.,

—AT—

90 and 92 W. Madison-st.

PARKER, PLATT, WILLIAMS CO., AUCTIONEERS.

Life and Accident Insurance

Forty-First Annual Statement OF THE

Ætna Life Insurance Co.

OF HARTFORD, CONN.,

January 1, 1891.

ASSETS Jan. 1, 1890, at cost ... $33,239,993.89

RECEIPTS.

Premiums in 1890	$4,040,225.30	
Interest, and from other sources in 1890	1,756,000.33	$5,796,225.63
		$39,036,219.52

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death Claims	$1,647,748.44	
Matured Endowments	1,127,265.35	
Dividends to Policy-Holders and for Surrendered Policies	980,702.00	
Commissions	311,570.81	
Agency Expenses, Medical Examinations, and all other expenses	237,269.31	
Dividends on Stock, earned in Stock Department	125,000.00	
Taxes	104,090.23	
Profit and Loss	40.00	$4,533,390.74
Assets Dec. 31, 1890, at cost		$34,502,875.31

ASSETS.

Real Estate	$375,560.39	
Office Building	250,000.00	
Cash on hand and in Banks	3,056,022.34	
U. S. Bonds	975,875.00	
Railroad and other Stocks and Bonds	776,022.38	
Bank Stocks	960,470.04	
State, County, City, and Town Bonds	3,798,075.32	
Mortgages secured by Real Estate, val'd at $65,909,662	17,208,560.09	
Loans on Collaterals (Market Value $934,987.00)	494,028.31	
Loans on existing Policies, the present value of which exceeds $4,075,000	1,423,261.35	
Assets Dec. 31, 1890, at cost		$34,502,875.31
Interest due and accrued, Dec. 31, 1890	$486,954.99	
Premiums in course of collection (less 20 per cent)	102,101.40	
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Premiums (less 20 per ct.)	186,476.65	
Market value of Securities over cost	718,594.11	$1,492,127.19
Gross Assets Jan. 1, 1891		$35,993,002.97

LIABILITIES.

Losses and claims awaiting further proof, and not yet due	$217,513.80	
Dividends to Policy-holders, not due	312,303.82	
Premiums paid in advance	17,463.05	
Bills Payable	6,164.98	
Reserve for Re-Insurance on existing Policies, Actuaries, four per cent Standard	$29,730,054.60	
Less value policies of Re-Insurance	44,304.20	
	29,685,760.40	
		$30,194,806.05

SURPLUS AS REGARDS POLICY-HOLDERS:

By Conn., Mass., and New York Standard	$ 5,668,796.71
Policies in force Jan. 1, 1891, 74,014 insuring	$117,866,861.00
Policies issued in 1890, 10,859, insuring	$21,956,799.00

MORGAN C. BULKELEY, President.
J. G. WEBSTER, Vice-President.
J. L. ENGLISH, Secretary.
H. W. ST. JOHN, Actuary.
GURDON W. RUSSELL, M. D., Consulting Physician.

IRA J. MASON, General Agent, Chicago, Ill.
R. W. KEMPSHALL, General Agent, Peoria, Ill.

A M

Agnificent Collection

ANTIQUE —AND— MODERN

Turkish Rugs

—AT—

AUCTION,

COMMENCES

This Day (Thursday)

At 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

(Special Store Rented for this Occasion),

At 32 Monroe-st.

(Next to Palmer House, Southwest Corner Wabash-av.).

☞ The collection comprises a magnificent assortment of Rugs—in short, from all over Turkey, Persia, Afghanistan, and Central Asia. We pledge our reputation as auctioneers that in many respects this lot surpasses any that have been hitherto offered for sale in this city. Some of the most choice and genuine ANTIQUE PERSIAN PIECES that cannot be duplicated at any price. The public should examine them at once.

Auction Sale This Day,

At 10:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.,

At 32 Monroe-st.

ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers, Chicago.

DECLINING VITALITY

Before & After Use. Photographed from life.

Restored by the use of VITALITY, The Wonderful Spanish Remedy, and it is sold with a written guarantee to cure all Nervous Diseases, such as Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulness, Nervousness, Lassitude, Lost Power, Pain in the Back, and Total Exhaustion caused by overexertion, or the excessive use of tobacco, opium, or stimulants, which ultimately lead to Infirmity, Consumption, and Insanity. Put up in convenient form to carry in the vest pocket. Price $1 a package, or 6 for $5. With every $5 order we give a written guarantee to cure or refund the money. Sent by mail to any address. Circulars free. Mention this paper. Address U. S. Agents, Madrid Chemical Co., 417 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE IN CHICAGO BY Buck & Rayner, State and Madison and 117 S. Clark sts. Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts.

OPTICAL EMPORIUM OF

1890—L. MANASSE—1890

88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building.)

THE VALUE OF SPECTACLES Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Spectacles, Opera and Tourists' Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Mathematical Drawing Tools, Photographic Lenses, Artificial Eyes, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

Candy If you are in search of candies of the BEST for a box of candy, I will be PAID by your friends from Boston west of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

NOT A GOULD VICTORY.

GENERAL SOLICITOR WITHROW DISCUSSES JUDGE DUNDY'S DECISION.

New Suits Instituted by the Rock Island to Enforce the Omaha Bridge Contract—The Company Feels Confident That Gould's Attempt to Repudiate a Legal Contract Will Not Prevail—The Santa Fe Refuses to Divert Freight Under the Division of Traffic Agreement.

The impression has gone forth that the decision of Judge Dundy, recently announced in the Omaha bridge case, is a clear knock-out for the Rock Island and Milwaukee and St. Paul roads and a victory for Jay Gould. To get at the true status of affairs a TRIBUNE representative yesterday called upon General-Solicitor T. F. Withrow of the Rock Island, who has just returned from Omaha and Lincoln, where he went a few days ago for the purpose of instituting additional proceedings in the case, and requested him to state the scope of the opinion of Judge Dundy. The result was the following interview:

"The points of Judge Dundy's decision," said Mr Withrow, "are—First, that the execution of the contract is denied by the answer to the bill and is not established by the proofs; second, as to the power of the company to make such a contract which is denied by the answer, he expresses no opinion; third, as to the power of the courts to specifically enforce the contract, which is disputed, he declines to make a decision, but intimates that it might be enforced; fourth, that it does not appear that any time-cards have been agreed upon by the parties, and that in the absence of such a schedule a preliminary injunction ought not to be granted, though an adequate remedy might be furnished on the final hearing; fifth, that under the statute the connecting lines have a right to use the bridge and approaches upon paying a reasonable compensation, which can be fixed by the court if the parties do not agree."

Mr. Poppleton, one of the attorneys for the St. Paul company, is reported in an Omaha paper as saying that on the argument it was admitted that the contract was properly executed if the Union Pacific had power. Is that true, and if true is it consistent with the opinion?"

Use of Bridge.

"I was not present at the hearing. The information received is in accordance with Mr. Poppleton's statement. Under the circumstances I must be excused from criticising the opinion of the court. Judge Dundy has carefully restricted the language he used to the application for a preliminary injunction. I find in the opinion no utterance which would embarrass him in granting an injunction as prayed in the final decree. On the contrary he holds that railroads terminating at Council Bluffs or Omaha have a right to the use of the bridge at those points over which their trains may run, under proper rules and regulations established by competent authority, subject to the right of the Union Pacific bridge company to levy and collect tolls which shall constitute a reasonable compensation for the use of the bridge and its approaches. When Judge Dundy reaches the conclusion that an agreement recognizing a right to exist secured by law is ultra vires, or that corporations cannot by their own contracts make rules and regulations which the courts may make for them, his reasoning will challenge the attention of lawyers. The Circuit Court may be held by all or any of three judges, Brewer, Caldwell, and Dundy. It is probable the case will be finally heard by all of these, or at least by two of them. The proofs will be as full and complete as the parties can make them, and the questions presented will be decided."

"Is it not probable the matter will be compromised before a final hearing is reached?"

"Mr. Gould has placed the Union Pacific in a position which, in my judgment, renders a compromise impossible. His excuse for a repudiation of the existing contracts is an alleged absence of power on the part of the Union Pacific to make them. No other excuse could be assigned. The contracts were considered for months by Sidney Dillon, G. M. Dodge, and other members of the Union Pacific board. The terms were deliberately settled, then reduced to writing and submitted to the Solicitor and Assistant General Solicitor of that company, then approved by the Executive Committee, then ratified by a unanimous vote of the stockholders, then signed, sealed, and delivered. The Rock Island company, relying upon its contracts, expended over $1,000,000 in constructing a railway from South Omaha to Lincoln, and the Union Pacific was in the use of the Rock Island's tracks between McPherson and Hutchinson under the contract. Without notice the agreements were repudiated. Any new contracts relating to the same subject matter, or any modification of those existing, would receive the same treatment, as it pleased the Gould management. If these contracts are ultra vires new ones would have the same infirmity. If they are valid they should be performed by the parties, and there is no need for new ones. There should be no discussion of propositions or modify them while the power to make either the contracts or the modifications is a subject of controversy. When the courts hold them invalid they will hold that the Union Pacific can make no contract concerning the same subject matter which is valid. The question is presented in these cases and must be decided by the final decree. The safety of the public and the interests of all parties will be conserved by the agreements with the Union Pacific demand the definite settlement of the question. Are the courts of this country strong enough to compel that corporation to perform its contract obligations?"

Position of the Union Pacific.

"But Mr. Clark, General Manager of the Union Pacific, is reported in the Omaha *Bee* as saying:

"'I stood ready and willing from the first to allow the Rock Island and all other roads to enter Omaha by way of our bridge. We were also willing for them to come into the Union Depot, though we were losing money by the operation. The only point where we did not agree was on the use of terminals. They wanted to run beyond the depot, and we objected, as we need all that trackage for ourselves. Regarding future action, I can only say that the Union Pacific is still ready and willing to do all that is fair. We will let the Rock Island and all other roads pull their trains over the bridge and into the depot whenever we can agree upon a fair and equitable basis. I realize that it would be a great benefit to Omaha to have these roads come to this side of the river, and I want to state that I would be the last man who would place a straw in the way to injure or impair the prosperity of this city, notwithstanding the fact that our road would be injured by such a deal, as it would force us to divide the traffic.'"

"You know Mr. Clark is so quoted. There is something to nothing in his utterances on this subject. The Union Pacific company holds the title to nearly if not quite all of the land between the west end of the bridge and Tenth street in Omaha, including the site of the proposed Union Depot, charged with the condition that it and the bridge shall always be open for the use of all railroads who desire to enter Omaha upon reasonable terms. The company also has an arrangement with the City of Omaha by which the municipality undertakes to deliver its bonds having a par value of $150,000 to aid in the construction of the proposed depot, but this is incumbered with a like condition. When the company entered upon its new policy of repudiation these arrangements were overlooked. Some of the people of Omaha have enjoined the delivery of these bonds and are seeking a decree adjudging a forfeiture of the lands for breach of condition. Of course Mr. Clark is now willing to let the St. Paul and Rock Island use the bridge and the tracks to the depot, but cannot concede the use of the main and passing tracks between the depot and the stock-yards at South Omaha; and in his judgment these companies should abandon their contracts with the Union Pacific, restrict their facilities for business at Omaha, and the Rock Island submit to the loss of fifty-five miles of railway which it is built relying upon the connection secured by its contract, all for the purpose of drawing the Union Pacific chestnuts from a warm fire started by the people of Omaha. Mr. Clark's only excuse is, he is personally a friendly man, but as the lieutenant of Jay Gould the Missouri River he is sometimes a little unreasonable."

No Proposition Made.

"Have you noticed the statement of Mr. Thurston, General Solicitor of the Union Pacific, published since the announcement of the opinion of Judge Dundy?"

"Yes. He says: 'The Board of Directors, at its meeting on the 23d ult., made a proposition to both the Milwaukee and the Rock Island to haul their trains over the bridge and to allow them the use of the Union Pacific tracks under certain terms. This proposition received no reply, but one is expected since the decision of Judge Dundy.'"

"What is there in that?"

"Nothing. We have had no notice of any proposition made by the directors on the 23d. In an informal way we heard that a committee had been appointed to confer with the Rock Island and St. Paul. President Cable assures me that he has had no official notice of the appointment of such a committee and has had no communication from the committee or any of its members, or from any officer or agent of the Union Pacific company concerning this matter since said date."

"Does Thurston seem to think that Judge Dundy's opinion would put the St. Paul and Rock Island in a compromising mood. Do you think the committee has delayed action waiting for the decision?"

"The members of the committee can answer that question more accurately than I can. If the opinion of Judge Dundy had been a unanimous one, very plain, clearly and unequivocally, it would have exerted the slightest influence on the action of the (by the Union Pacific) compromise-headed (by the Union Pacific) compromise reports which have found their way to the public, with intervals of about ten days, to the effect that a compromise had been or was soon to be agreed upon have been traceable to Union Pacific sources. None of them has been accredited by the Rock Island or St. Paul. There will be no compromise which leaves unsettled the validity of these contracts or which does not provide for the full and complete performance of each."

THE SANTA FE WON'T DIVERT.

Southwestern Division of Traffic Agreement Cannot Be Enforced.

The Board of Chairmen charged with carrying out the division of traffic agreement entered into between the roads in the Southwestern Division of the Western Freight Association finds great difficulty in securing the evening-up of percentages by means of division of freight from roads which have run ahead to roads which have fallen behind. Ever since the agreement was made the Santa Fé has been carrying much more than its allotted percentage, and the board from time to time has ordered the Santa Fé to turn over freight to other roads which had failed to carry their proper share. All these orders amounted to about 800 cars, of which the Santa Fé has not diverted more than about 200. The company declares its inability to turn over the other 600 cars, giving as a reason that the business is specially consigned by shippers over the Santa Fé route and cannot be lawfully diverted over other routes and that there is not enough unconsigned freight to enable it to comply with the order of the board. The company also claims that the percentage allotted is not sufficient, that it is entitled to a large share of the traffic, and demands a revision of the percentage before it will turn over any more freight to other roads.

It is claimed the excuses made by the Santa Fé are frivolous. Diversions could be made, it is claimed, without trouble if the company had any desire of doing so. There is enough unconsigned live-stock business going over the Santa Fé, the other roads claim, to enable it to even up the percentages within a short time if it meant to carry out the agreement.

The Board of Chairmen, finding that it cannot enforce its orders and rulings, is about to issue an appeal to the various roads parties to the agreement asking them to take measures that will make an equitable division of the traffic possible, as under existing circumstances the agreement cannot be enforced.

TRANS-MISSOURI PASSENGER BUSINESS

Thirty Days' Notice of Withdrawal to Be Given Before Mr. Smith Can Take Charge.

The Western Passenger Association yesterday considered the action of the trans-Missouri roads in taking the passenger business west of the Missouri River out of the Western Passenger Association and placing it in charge of Commissioner James Smith of the Trans-Missouri Association. The opinion prevailed that the change could not be made in any such way, but that it would be necessary for each of the trans-Missouri roads to give the required thirty-days' notice of withdrawal, and until such notices had been properly filed as per agreement the trans-Missouri passenger business would have to remain in charge of Chairman Finley. It appears the Burlington and one or two other roads have concluded it will be a mistake to dismember the Western Passenger Association, as it would complicate Western passenger affairs and make the maintenance of rates more difficult than at present.

Regarding the movement to abolish unlimited tickets no further steps were taken yesterday. The matter is in the hands of a special committee consisting of Messrs. Charlton, White, and Eustis. All the roads are in favor of the proposition except the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City, which refuses to abolish unlimited tickets between Chicago and Kansas City. The Chicago and Omaha roads have agreed to sell no more unlimited tickets between Chicago and Council Bluffs and Omaha, but owing to the Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City's position no such action can be taken as regards unlimited tickets to Southwestern Missouri River points.

It was decided to call a meeting of the rate clerks of the lines in the Western Passenger Association for the purpose of compiling summer-tourist rates for the season of 1891, the meeting to be convened at the earliest practicable date. The Northwestern Committee of the association met during the afternoon, but transacted no business of public interest.

Railroad Notes.

A. W. Russell, for the last two years City Passenger Agent of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western railway, died yesterday afternoon at his residence, No. 359 North Clark street.

E. P. Davis, for some time one of the special agents of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has lost his position, owing to complaints of various parties that he had not performed his duties in a proper manner.

A few days ago it was stated in THE TRIBUNE that efforts were being made to save portions of the collapsed pass agreement. These efforts have proved partly successful, it being agreed yesterday by the Western Passenger Agents of the Western roads that no free passes be issued to ticket agents of connecting lines and that the issue of half-fare permits be restricted to clergymen only.

INFLUENCES OF THE FAMILY LIFE.

Miss Harrison Talks of the Child's Grandparents, Brothers, and Sisters.

Miss Harrison began her talk to the Mothers' Class at the Art Institute yesterday by recommending the reading of Emerson's "Domestic Life." She next outlined in some detail the influences which came to the child from grandparents, father and mother, brothers and sisters. In speaking of the first-named members of the household, she said:

"From the days of Homer the Nestors of the world have been the counselors, moderators, and safeguards. One only begins to grow old when one refuses to take a new idea under candid consideration. So long as the mind can rejoice in a new thought it remains young."

To illustrate this power to remain young in head and heart, she instanced Dorothy Dix, Julia Ward Howe, Susan B. Anthony, and Mary Summerville as women with whom "age could not wither or custom stale their infinite variety."

"The world points with pride," she continued, "to such men as Rauch, Gladstone, Bancroft, and James Marineau. When grandparents remain young in their sympathies and grow old in their judgment and experience they are of inestimable help to the family life."

For the problem which each mother meets in the clash of wills of brothers and sisters in the growing family Miss Harrison recommended the careful reading of good biographies. "In them," she said, "you can trace how some other strong-hearted woman has met and solved the difficulties with which you are confronted today." She spoke of the tender and heroic home life revealed to the world in "The Life and Letters of Louisa Alcott."

"Her brave life is worth more than all of her books," she continued, "and the sublime life of such a mother as Mrs. Alcott could not help but produce grand sons and daughters. Such books as the 'Schonberg-Cotta Family,' 'Story of an Honest Man,' 'Leonard and Gerrude,' 'The Rich Man and the Poor Man,' give inspiring pictures of beautiful home life in other lands.

"Almost as soon as a child comes to a realization that he has power to act or strength of his own he begins to desire a space of his own. This is the germ of the future home instinct and will be the subject of our next week's study."

Kansas Wheat in Good Condition.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 4.—Secretary Mohler of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture said today of the wheat prospects of the State: "There has been more moisture than usual this winter. In the southwestern and south central portion of the State there have been both snow and rain. In the northwest there have been good snows. In sections of the State where the wheat was sown early it has grown slightly damaged by the Hessian fly, but I hear no complaint now. If the present weather continues the ground will be in fine condition for sowing spring wheat. The winter wheat is now in better condition than it has been at any time since it was sown." Reports declare that the cold snap which began Monday has not damaged wheat in the least.

A Farmer Robbed of $2,400.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 4.—Thomas Armstrong, a farmer, living near Madeira, seventeen miles from Cincinnati, today reported a burglary and the loss of $2,400 in money. He had drawn the money from a bank in Cincinnati yesterday to use in buying a farm. He placed it in a tin can and secreted the can in a barrel of flour in the kitchen. He says no one but his wife knew where it was hidden. The house this morning showed signs of burglarious entrance.

Keep some Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne in your ice-chest; it's splendid for company or for dinner.

CULLOM FAVORS POOLS.

THE ILLINOIS SENATOR'S AMENDMENTS TO THE INTER-STATE ACT.

Several Changes Since His Original Propositions Were Discussed—Pooling Permitted When in the Opinion of the Commission the General Public Interests Will Be Subserved—Stringent Regulations Against the Abuse of Such Privilege by the Railroads.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 4.—[Special.]—Senator Cullom by direction of the Inter-State Committee today reported the proposed amendments to the Inter-State law. He will call them up at the first opportunity. Since the original amendments were discussed considerable change has been made in their text. If the amendments should be adopted the change in the structure of the law would be material. But while the Senate will probably act on the committee's recommendations, the probability of the House doing anything is hardly worth discussing. The leading change proposed is in permitting pooling, but some of the other amendments are also important. Sec. 3 is changed so as to read as follows, the alteration being in quotation marks:

Sec. 3. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to make or give any undue or unreasonable preference or advantage to any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic, in any respect whatsoever, or to any shippers or consignees of freight over shippers or consignees, or like or directly competitive freight by unjust discrimination in the use of cars or vehicles of carriage, or in the payment of mileage or compensation for use of cars or vehicles of carriage, or in charges for hauling them empty, or by any other device or contrivance, or to subject any particular person, company, firm, corporation, or locality, or any particular description of traffic to any undue or unreasonable prejudice or disadvantage "in any respect" whatsoever.

Every common carrier subject to the provisions of this act shall, according to their respective powers, afford all reasonable, proper, and equal facilities for the interchange of traffic between their respective lines, and for the receiving, forwarding, and delivering of passengers and property to and from their several lines and those connecting therewith, and shall not discriminate in their rates and charges between such connecting lines; but this shall not be construed as requiring any such common carrier to give the use of its tracks or terminal facilities to another carrier engaged in the business of "The facilities so afforded shall include the due and reasonable receiving, forwarding, and delivering by every such common carrier, at the request of any other such common carrier or shipper or consignee of through traffic at through rates or fares."

The Pooling Section.

Sec. 5 is completely remodeled so that the only thing left unchanged is the first clause. It now reads (the new portion being in quotation marks):

Sec. 5. That it shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act to enter into any contract, agreement, or combination with any other common carrier or carriers for the pooling of freights of different and competing railroads or to divide between them the aggregate or net proceeds of the earnings of such railroads or any portion thereof, and in any case of an agreement for the pooling of freights as aforesaid each day of its continuance shall be deemed a separate offense.

"Provided, however, that competing common carriers may, with the approval of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, enter into contracts or agreements with respect to traffic when in the opinion of the commission the general public interests and the general welfare will be thereby subserved. Any such contracts and agreements when duly submitted by such carriers and filed and approved by the Inter-State Commerce Commission shall be binding between the parties thereto, subject, however, to the authority hereby conferred upon the commission to cancel any such contract or agreement whenever in the judgment of said commission the public interest may require it. This provision shall not be construed to relieve such common carriers from the provisions of this act, other than the pooling clause hereof, nor to affect the jurisdiction and authority of the commission and the courts conferred by this act, nor to permit the diversion of traffic sold or consigned by a shipper over any specified route. The wrongful neglect, failure, or refusal of any party to any such contract or agreement to abide by and perform the terms and provisions of the same shall be deemed and is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and any corporation or person guilty of such violation shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $5,000, and any such officer or agent may also be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court; and each day of the continuance of such wrongful neglect or refusal shall be held to be a separate offense. Any failure to perform the provisions of any such contract or agreement shall be deemed a separate offense.

False Billing and Weighing.

For Sec. 10 an entirely new section is substituted. It reads as follows:

Sec. 10. That the willful false billing, false classification, false weighing, false representation of the contents of a package, false report of weight of any property delivered for transportation or so transported by any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, or any other device or means for obtaining or for furnishing transportation for property at less than the regular rates established and in force on the line of transportation of any such common carrier, are, and each of them is, hereby prohibited and declared to be unlawful.

Any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, whether incorporated or otherwise, and any director or officer thereof, or any receiver, trustee, lessee, agent, or person acting for or employed by any common carrier, who, alone, or with any other common carrier, corporation, company, person, or party, shall willfully do, or attempt to do, or cause to be done, any act, matter, or thing in this act prohibited or declared to be unlawful, or who shall aid or abet therein, or shall willfully omit or fail to do any act, matter, or thing in this act required to be done, or shall cause or willfully suffer to permit any act, matter, or thing so directed or required by this act to be done not be so done, or shall aid or abet any such omission or failure, or shall be guilty or any infraction of this act, or shall aid or abet herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, in any District Court of the United States within the jurisdiction whereof such offense may be committed, be subject to a fine not exceeding $5,000 for every such offense. *Provided*, That if any person shall be convicted of any willful violation of this act such person shall, in addition to the fine herein before provided for, be liable to imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the court.

Any person who shall knowingly and willfully by any device or means, procure or attempt to procure any common carrier subject to the provisions of this act, whether with or without the knowledge or consent of such common carrier, or any officer or agent thereof, to transport any person or property in violation of the provisions of this act, or to do anything by this act prohibited, or to leave undone anything required to be done by this act, shall be deemed guilty of fraud, which is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof in any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction within the district in which such offense may be committed, be subject for such offense to a fine of not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

Whenever an indictment shall be found under the provisions of this act against a corporation the service of any writ or other process thereon, or for the prosecution thereof, shall be sufficient if a copy of such writ or process be delivered to and left with any officer or agent of such corporation found within the district wherein such indictment may be found. It shall be the duty of any officer or agent with whom such copy may be left to forthwith bring it to the attention of the principal officers, or Board of Directors, of such corporation, and any willful failure or neglect to do so he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, to be punished upon conviction by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year.

Other Provisions.

Sec. 20 is amended by the addition of this clause:

Whenever the commission deems it important for the public interest, or for the information of Congress, or for the proper performance of its own duties, to have reports covering any of the points specified in this section, or other matters within its jurisdiction, it may be needed oftener than annually, it is hereby authorized to require the same to be furnished in its discretion, having due regard to the convenience of carriers.

Sec. 22 is amended by the insertion of the words "sailors and marines" in the class with volunteer soldiers who may receive reduced rates, and by the addition of the following:

Nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the free carriage by railroad companies of persons injured in railroad accidents to their homes or places for treatment, or of their bodies for burial, in case of death, or of physicians or nurses for attendance upon persons so injured.

Saginaw Valley Vessel-Owners Organize.

BAY CITY, Mich., Feb. 4.—Saginaw Valley vessel-owners organized here this evening. The object of the association is to look after vessel interests at Saginaw River ports. The officers are: C. P. Weeks, President; Ben Boutell, Vice-President; J. Fred Whittemore, Secretary; W. H. Sharp, Treasurer.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 55 Madison st

BERING SEA CASE IN COURT.

The Supreme Court Will Listen to the Application for a Writ of Prohibition.

When the Supreme Court of the United States assembled at Washington at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon only a few spectators and an unusually small number of lawyers were present, the time of meeting and the expectation that nothing of interest would take place operating to make the attendance very light. It was thought that the court would hardly announce thus early its decision with respect to the application designed to bring up to this court for review the merits of the Bering Sea controversy, but Mr. Calderon Carlisle of counsel for the Government of Great Britain and for the owner of the vessel Sayward, libeled for violation of the laws of the United States prohibiting the taking of fur seals in the waters of Bering Sea, was present, as was also Solicitor-General Taft, representing the Government of the United States.

The legal points upon which the request for a writ of prohibition in the Sayward case is based are substantially as follows:

That by the laws of nations the municipal laws of a country have no extra territorial force and cannot operate on foreign vessels on the high seas, and it is legally impossible, under the public laws, for a foreign vessel to commit a breach of municipal law beyond the territorial jurisdiction of the law-making State.

That the seizure of a foreign vessel beyond the limits of the municipal territorial jurisdiction for breach of municipal regulations is not warranted by the laws of nations, and such seizure cannot give jurisdiction to the courts of the offended country.

That by the laws of nations a British vessel sailing on the high seas is not subject to any municipal law except that of Great Britain, and ought not to be arrested, seized, attached, or detained under color of any law of the United States.

That by the laws of the United States, as well as by the laws of nations, the District Courts of the United States have not, and ought not to entertain, jurisdiction of bold plea of an alleged breach upon the high seas of the municipal laws of the United States by the Captain and crew of a British vessel, and can acquire no jurisdiction by a seizure of such vessel on the high seas, though the be afterwards brought by force within the territorial limits of the jurisdiction of said courts.

The petition sets forth that July 9, 1887, the schooner W. P. Sayward of Victoria, British Columbia, George R. Ferry, Captain, was lawfully sailing on the high seas, fifty-nine miles from any land whatsoever, upon waters between Unalaska and Pribyloff Islands in Bering Sea, where she was unlawfully and forcibly seized by the United States revenue marine steamer Rush and forcibly taken to the port of Sitka in the Territory of Alaska, where D. M. Dell, United States Marshal for the District of Alaska, attached the schooner, which, with her tackle, etc., was seized as forfeited to the United States for the alleged cause that the vessel and her Captain were engaged in killing fur seal within the limits of Alaska Territory and in the waters thereof.

The libel, however, did not allege that the seizure was made or the killing of seal was done within any river or bay of the United States, or within a marine league of the mainland, or any island belonging to the United States, or that the vessel and her master were subject to the laws of the United States, sailing upon the high seas, or that any portion of the high seas beyond a marine league from the coasts of the mainland was within the jurisdiction of the United States.

The trial of the libel made it plain, the petitioner claims, in the testimony of the Captain and officers of the Rush, that the place of the alleged killing of seal was on the high seas and not within the limits of Alaska Territory or the waters thereof, nor within the civil or judicial district of Alaska, or in any portion of Bering Sea belonging to the United States. Nevertheless, the Judge of the District Court of Alaska entered a decree of forfeiture of the vessel Sept. 19, directing that unless an appeal be taken the usual writ of venditioni exponas be issued to the United States Marshal, commanding him to sell the schooner and appurtenances. Appeal was taken by Thomas Henry Cooper, owner of the Sayward, April 26, 1888. This appeal was subsequently dismissed by the Supreme Court of the United States on the application of the claimants, appellant, himself, he being advised that the District Court of Alaska being without jurisdiction its decree was a nullity.

In consequence of the dismissal of this appeal, and in order to preclude the District Court of Alaska from proceeding to execute its decree of forfeiture, the aid of the Supreme Court of the United States was requested by Cooper, through a writ prohibiting the enforcement of the decree.

Argument was begun in the Supreme Court Monday and was concluded Wednesday p. m. A decision was not looked for by the petitioner's counsel before March. The decision merely settles the preliminary question of the right to bring the case into the Supreme Court, and it yet remains to be determined whether the writ of prohibition shall issue.

The petitioner was represented by Joseph H. Choate and Charles Strauss of New York, the petition being joined in by C. Carlisle of Washington on behalf of the British Minister of Justice, opposed to whom were Attorney-General Miller and Solicitor-General Taft on behalf of the Government.

The *United Service Gazette* in its last number, in speaking of the relations between Great Britain and the United States concerning the Bering Sea difficulty, says:

"The capture of our only coaling station in that part of the world, at Esquimault, would cause our fleet to be dependent upon the next nearest—namely: on the coast of Central America. Is not this in itself an eloquent appeal to the responsible authorities in this country to deal with this pressing question?"

THE MEASURE FOR HARBOR DEFENSE.

A Debate on One of the Items of the Fortifications Bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—A warm debate was had in the Senate today on an amendment to the Fortifications bill, reported by the Committee on Appropriations, reducing the appropriation for the gun and mortar batteries for the defense of the harbors of New York, Boston, San Francisco, Hampton Roads, and Washington from $1,000,000 to $750,000. The amendment was finally agreed to, after a protracted discussion, during which Mr. Dolph opposed the amendment and insisted on the necessity of a gun factory on the Pacific coast.

"Isolated as the United States is," said Mr. Cockrell, in favoring the amendment, "it could resist the combined powers of the entire earth. Not all the nations of Europe with their armies and navies could effect a lodgment on our soil, and I regard as utterly worthless and an absolute waste of money a system of coast defenses that would involve an outlay of $125,000,000."

Mr. Hawley ridiculed the pretension that the United States could whip any other people on the face of the earth. "What," he asked, "would the British nation care for a square mile of such troops as ours, armed with rifles that cannot shoot over 1,200 yards? I do not want to show the nakedness of the country, but it happens that the world knows already that the United States is absolutely helpless. In twelve or eighteen hours Great Britain could have a fleet at Portland and another in perhaps twenty-four hours at New York. They could levy a tribute of $100,000,000 on New York and New York would have to pay it. You cannot defend the harbors of New York, Boston, Portland, Charleston, or San Francisco, for you have no modern guns."

When Mr. Dawes explained that the reduction in the appropriation had been recommended because there was an unexpended balance of $1,221,000 on hand, and that with the sum recommended would give nearly $2,000,000 to be expended; the amendment was agreed to.

IT IS A BLOW AT THE RANCHMEN.

A Decision Against the American Live-Stock Association.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 4.—Judge Snyder of the Illinois Circuit Court at Belleville dealt the American Live-Stock Commission a black eye by dissolving the Robinson injunction. The American Live-Stock Commission company was established in 1889 and chartered under the laws of Illinois with a capital of $250,000. The stockholders number about 250. They are the largest ranchmen and stockmen in the United States, and are scattered through the Western and Northwestern States. The Farmers' Alliance and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association of Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska, Illinois, and other States are also stockholders of the company. The object of the company was to reduce the cost of marketing stock. The rules of the National Live Stock Exchange, of which there are branches in St. Louis, Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and Peoria, Ill., require the members of the exchange to charge 50 cents per head for selling cattle, 25 per car for hogs, and $10 per car for sheep. Now the American Live Stock Commission company charges the same figure to its stockholders, but sends your dealares a dividend of its profits, distributed as follows: 25 per cent of the net profits are divided among its stockholders in proportion to the amount of stock shipped by each; 25 per cent of the profits are divided among its stockholders in proportion to the number of shares of the capital stock held by them. The dividend declared at its annual meeting in December, 1890, was 25 cents per head on cattle, 25 per car on hogs, 25 per car on sheep, and $12.50 on each share of the capital stock, thereby reducing the cost of selling stock to the membership one-half.

The enormous business done by this new concern and the dividends declared alarmed the commission-men of the exchange. Under this influence amendments were made to the by-laws of the exchange, which rendered any person who acted for any company who declared dividends (as the American Live-Stock Commission company did) ineligible to membership; also prohibiting any of its members from buying stock from any such company. Most of the buyers, it must be remembered, are also members of the exchange, and the effect of these amendments, if enforced, would prevent the association from doing any business. Under these regulations E. H. Robinson, representative of the commission, was suspended by the exchange. He secured a temporary injunction, and this injunction was today dissolved by Judge Snyder, who decided in brief that the exchange had the right to debar Robinson or anybody else from doing business on the exchange. The decision is very far reaching. Cases of the same kind will now be started in Omaha, Kansas City, and in all other places where the National Exchange has branches. The National Exchange men think they have the commission under their feet.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef,
Makes the best bouillon after dancing.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., FEB. 4.—[SPECIAL.]—Incorporation licenses were issued today by the Secretary of State for the following new companies:

Diamond Jewelry and Watch Case Company, Chicago; without capital stock; for educational and social purposes; incorporators, R. Richard Griffiths, E. Lindholm, W. J. De Lacey, O. W. Clark, and James Flynn.

Passyunk Tribe, No. 34, of the Improved Order of Red Men of Illinois, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social and fraternal purposes; incorporators, James N. Schneider, G. L. Jenifer, and R. H. Vickers.

West Bonus Cemetery Association, at Bonus, Boone County; without capital stock; to conduct a cemetery; incorporators, Frederick Sands, Jacob Mahl, and J. Colin.

The Vandalia Volunteer Fire Department, at Vandalia; without capital stock; to fight fire; incorporators, John E. Rode, William M. Little, and Frank E. Bartlett.

The Revolving Dining Castor Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $175,000; for the manufacture and vending of revolving dining castor tables; incorporators, Jacob Manzel, C. W. Bader, and Clement Floger.

Henry Martens & Co. (incorporated), at Chicago; capital stock, $6,000; to conduct a bakery; incorporators, Henry Martens, J. L. Christensen, and J. L. Rodgers.

The *Eagle* Printing company, at Macomb; capital stock, $4,000; to print and publish the Macomb *Eagle* and to do a general printing and publishing business; incorporators, T. J. Dudman, Theodore Huston, W. M. Lipe, Rufus Leach, William Prentiss.

The Ground Floor Painless Dental Parlors, at Peoria; capital stock, $5,000; for a general dental business and the manufacture of dental goods and supplies; incorporators, William A. Gray, N. D. Kelly, and W. J. Dietrich.

The Bach Mirror Plate company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; for the manufacture of mirror plates and glass; incorporators, Jacob Aaron, M. Bach, and A. J. Bach.

The Chicago Bolt Works, at Chicago; capital stock, $250,000; for the manufacture of iron and other metals and to deal in merchandise; incorporators, B. E. Holbrook, R. O. Freeman, and L. H. Ross.

The Chicago Publishers' Association, at Chicago; without capital stock; to bring about a better acquaintance among the publishers of Chicago; incorporators, Stanley Waterloo, John Bohn, O. L. Fox, Arthur B. Lewis, and John B. Waldo.

The Carpenter Electric company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000,000; for the manufacture of electrical machinery, storage batteries, motors, dynamos, and electrical implements and appliances; incorporators, Hiram M. Carpenter, Herbert F. Kent, and Samuel D. King.

The Barber Pavement company, at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; to lay asphalt and paving composition; incorporators, A. E. Dike, C. S. Mc-Causland, and J. H. McCausland.

Josef Hladovec Company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; for the manufacture of beer; incorporators, Josef Hladovec, Adolf Kraus, and Augusta Granville.

A certificate was filed to record the decrease of the capital stock of the Pearson Manufacturing company, at Chicago, from $15,000 to $11,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY, over $1,000 and upwards, were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 4:

Prairie av, bet Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth sts, e f 24x74 ft, dated Jan. 31 (H. Bennett et al. to Rector & Grosscup)..... 1,500

Eighteenth st, 72 ft w of Honore, n f 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 10 (H. C. Specialo to P. C. Ingledew)..... 1,835

Winthrop av, 160 ft s of Berwyn, e f 50x130 ft, dated Jan. 30 (Mary Hennessy to Julius Ivran).. 2,250

West Twentieth st, 237 ft e of Albany av, s f 24x100 ft, dated Feb. 4 (W. Duffy to B. Belsley)..... 1,400

Lawrence av, 300 ft e of Sheffield, s f 100x130 ft, dated Jan. 21 (F. A. Hacht to W. J. Weber)... 5,250

Evanston Boulevard, Forty-first and Forty-second sts, s f 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29 (M. Faust to C. Hegner)..... 1,200

Evanston Boulevard, bet Forty-second and Forty-eighth, e 25 ft to alley, dated Jan. 29 (V. Hegner to M. and H. Faust)..... 1,200

Drexel av, 165 3-10 ft n of Sixty-fifth st, e f 50x124 ft, dated Jan. 7 (B. F. Holden to W. McDowell)..... 2,400

This sale by error made to read 50 ft s of Sixty-fifth st.

South Park av, 175 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f 25 21/100 ft, dated Feb. 3 (M. McDonald to M. F. Johnson)..... 2,625

Bowen av, 25 ft e of Langley, s f 21x110 ft, dated Feb. 3 (same to J. McDonald)..... 1,050

Winter st, 350 ft w of Stewart av, s f 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 2 (J. M. Dwyer to S. C. Dwyer)..... 1,000

Hastings st, bet Lincoln and Robey, Calvert, E. Lindholm, W. J. De Lacey, O. W. Clark, and James Flynn.

Passyunk Tribe, No. 34, of the Improved Order of Red Men of Illinois, at Chicago; without capital stock; for social and fraternal purposes; incorporators, James N. Schneider, G. L. Jenifer, and R. H. Vickers.

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WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Clerical Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—A GOOD BOOKKEEPER TO GO TO Fresno; must be good man. Address L 180, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENTRY CLERK IN A LARGE jobbing house; only experienced parties need apply; must come well recommended. Address L 39, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN FOR OFFICE; GOOD penman and rapid required. Give particulars in making application. Address L 126, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS ENTRY CLERK; one who is accurate and a good writer. Address L 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, NO. 1 MAN; MUST speak and write German; give references, salary expected, etc. Address A E 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—REGISTERED DRUG CLERK; MUST speak German. Give references, qualifications, and salary expected. Address D P 66, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—A POSITION AS TRAVELING salesman, store or office work by man of experience; gilt-edge references; will put up cash securities if required; am a hustler and will work cheap; will put some money in a business if proved satisfactory. Address L 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN TO SELL NURSery stock; liberal salary and expenses paid; steady work guaranteed. Address at once, with stamp, giving age, E. B. KNIFFIN, Nurseryman, Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—IN ADVERTISING NOVELTY BUSIness, an experienced man to handle first-class trade. Address L 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN FOR lubricating oil trade among consumers in the city. Address L 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN TO TRAVEL AND SELL fencing; etc., to hardware and implement dealers; permanent and commission; references required. Address L 141, Tribune office.

Boys.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY ABOUT 15 YEARS OF age. Room 45, 57 Washington st.

Trades.

WANTED—PRACTICAL BAKER WITH SUFFIcient means to open a bakery and ice-cream parlor in first-class suburb; no competition. D. J. HULL, 180 La Salle-st. Room 38.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME EXPErience in grinding and tinting paints, to leave city. Call in person at 81 Dearborn-st., Basement R, before 10 o'clock this a. m.

WANTED — STOVE-PLATE MOLDERS AND two young men to learn the trade; steady work during the entire year. Apply at Rathbone, Sard & Co.'s Works at Aurora, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE TO institute lodges for first-class beneficial order; a permanent and remunerative income guaranteed. For information write, inclosing references to E. H. RINGGOLD, "Order of Economy," 215 South 5th-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GENTS AND LADIES TO LEARN TO color photographs; any one taught in one hour; free; no glass used; no canvassing; $25 weekly. IRVING S. SNELL, patentee, 194 N. Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—TWO RELIABLE MEN FOR THE sale of installment bonds and mortgages; good men can make good salary. Address A H 106, Tribune office.

WANTED—CUTTERS—THE A. D. RUDE NEW method of cutting goes hand in hand with the success of the modern progressive cutter. Taught only at Cleveland Cutting School.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN 16 TO 18 YEARS OF age to learn the seed business; one out of high school preferred. Vaughan's Seed-store, 146 W. Washington-st.

WANTED—MAN; 32 REQUIRED; INDOOR work. 266 State-st., Room 5.

WANTED—PERSONS OF EXPERIENCE IN CANvassing for newspaper ads. State directories and write-ups to call at MARSH'S, 170 Madison, from 2 to 12 and 2 to 4, Feb. 5 and 6; big money for hustlers.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO OBTAIN ADVERtisements in Chicago for the descriptive manual of the securities of Philadelphia corporations. Address CHARLES B. HELFRICH, 415 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN TO DELIVER, SOlicit, and collect; wages $15 per week. Call after 8. H. H. PATTERSON, 224 Dearborn-st., Room 710.

WANTED—ENERGATIC YOUNG MAN TO AD-vertise and solicit trade for reliable firm (no books). Room 304, 195 Dearborn-st., after 9 a. m.

WANTED—CRAYON ARTISTS—ALSO VACANCY for two beginners. Manhattan Picture House, Room 11, 44 North Clark-st.

WANTED—PORTER IN A WHOLESALE CIGAR house; must have A1 references; state salary. Address L 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD, SMART YOUNG MAN, 17 TO 20 years old, living on South Side, to do errands and work in office; $20 per month; call at once and bring references. Kenosha Manufacturing Company, near 26th-st. and Archer-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, and office assistants to come in and examine our system of systems of the position we are filling daily; if competent register at once to secure position. Bureau of Inquiry, R. 21, 228 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LADY BOOKKEEPER AND OFFICE assistant at small salary. Room 51, 226 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF DENTAL office; references required. 269 Wabash-av., Room 13.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS LADY BOOKKEEPER; wages to start with, $12 per week; must be competent to handle office work. Call at once. 607 Royal Insurance Building.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO DO OFFICE work; salary $5 per week. Address L 104, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A LADY STENOGRAPHER. CALL at Room 1, 92 Clark-st., 2d floor, corner Lake on South Side.

WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER TO IN-struct young man in shorthand writing. Address L 96, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—GOOD COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; none other need apply; reference required; good wages. 3228 S. Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; Swedish or Norwegian preferred. 3823 Langley-av.

WANTED—1822 MARIANNA-ST., COMPETENT girl for general housework in small family.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; no postals. Apply Monday morning after 10 o'clock at 61 Lake-st., second floor. Also want child's nurse.

WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. Apply 2245 South Park-av.

WANTED—GIRL AS FIRST COOK AND LAUNdress; must have reference. Apply at 561 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL, COOK AND GENERAL housework. 4454 Oakenwald-av., flat 2.

WANTED—RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY GIRL will find good situation as cook and laundress in small private family; good wages. Send address to Lock Box 11, Morgan Park.

WANTED—COMPETENT STRONG GIRL FOR general housework; family of three. 2956 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAID. FIFTH AVENUE Hotel, 5th-st. and Monroe.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply at 3256 Grace-av., Woodlawn Park.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work. 3903 Lake-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO WORK FOR BOARD AND attend school. 1109 West Adams-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO COOKING IN SMALL boarding-house. 191 Dearborn-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS, SCARF makers and hand turners. Apply Neckwear Department, WILSON BROS., cor. Market and Jackson.

WANTED—GIRLS—3 PANT-MAKERS; STEADY work; 3 vest; 1 washing st. Michigan Overall Mfg. Co., Ionia, Mich.

WANTED—SEAMSTRESS — APPRENTICE—IMprovers, good sewers, operators; ladies and girls to learn dressmaking and cutting; call or write. 267 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

WANTED—A NURSE TO ASSIST IN THE CARE of young children; references. 1908 Park. Apply Friday morning after 10 o'clock at 69 Lake-st., second floor. Also wash girl for general housework.

WANTED—REFINED NURSE GIRL WHO UNderstands fine sewing; reference required. 2208 Calumet-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—300 GIRLS, ALL NATIONALITIES; all kinds of housework; places waiting; free. 2239 Cottage Grove-av., MRS. BEE.

WANTED—236 N. CLARK-ST., COOK, SECOND and three girl. Mrs. Larson's Employment Office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN LADY, well educated, 30 years of age, who is competent to take position as governess and housekeeper and take charge of infant; to one who can satisfactorily refer a good home will be given and liberal wages; do not apply unless thoroughly competent, and no attention will be paid unless satisfactory references as to ability and character are furnished. Address H 55, Tribune.

WANTED—300 LADIES TO SELL ELECTRIC LUSTRE STARCH to families in Chicago. The Electric Lustre Starch is the best laundry starch in the world. It can be used without boiling. Will not stick to the iron; rises shirts, collars, and cuffs like new. Everybody buys it on sight. Sells at 15c per box. ELECTRIC STARCH MAN, General Western Agent, 51 Indiana-av., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A LADY OF GOOD SOCIAL AC to invest in pleasant business. Address L 102, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS TO REPRESENT THE COLUMBIAN International Investment Co., a new and legitimate gold bond investment. E. 2d Opera-House Blk.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SOLICIT ORDERS for a fast-selling patented article. Samples at Rooms 9 and 10 Exchange Bldg., 95 Van Buren-st.

ACCOUNTANTS.

CHAS. W. HAWLEY, EXPERT ACCOUNTANT and Auditor, 95 Washington-st., Room 9. References—Chicago Title and Trust Co., Corn Exchange Bank, Northern Trust Co., and others.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL furnish an opinion as to condition. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 152 Clark-st., Room 66.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. BOODRICK, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 128 DEAR born-st., Chicago; advice free; 31 years' experience; business solicited.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 95 DEARBORN-ST.—Advice free; confidential cases a specialty; business quietly transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— TEL. 3201.

CHICAGO
REAL-ESTATE & INVESTMENT COMPANY,
108 DEARBORN-ST.,
COR. WASHINGTON. MAIN FLOOR
JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD S. SPRINGER.
GEORGE J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP.

CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY.

HOUSES.

We have a very large list of South Side houses in the choicest residence districts ranging in price from $3,400 to $25,000.

LOTS.

Lots everywhere and at prices as low as the lowest. Examine our offerings before buying.

JACKSON PARK PROPERTY.

We are headquarters for this choice property, controlling the most desirable properties adjacent to the Jackson Park district.

SOUTH SHORE PROPERTY.

One of the best and the safest investments of the day.

Our prices, which we are quoting for a short time on this choice residence property, are really BELOW THE MARKET. Act quickly if you want to make money, as this property is sure to show handsome margins and give buyers quick returns. Prices include all improvements. MACADAMIZED STREETS, STONE SIDEWALKS, SEWER, WATER, DOUBLE ROWS OF TREES, AND THE BEST BUILDING RESTRICTION IS A GUARANTEE AS TO MAINTAINING THE ESTABLISHED CHARACTER OF THIS PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN RESIDENCE PROPerty.—La Salle-av.; brick house, 11 rooms and 2-story barn; house arranged for 2 families; furnace, bath-rooms, stationary wash-stands, etc.; party wall privilege; lot 24x111 to alley; no incumbrance; will rent for $1,200; price $12,500; easy terms. Indiana-av.; 2-story brick house, stone front, 10 rooms; furnace, bath-rooms, stationary wash-stands, etc.; lot 25x125 to alley; no incumbrance; will rent for $800; price $7,800; easy terms.
W. H. QUINLAN, 238 La Salle-st., Room 410.

FOR SALE—CHOICE 9 AND 10 PER CENT INVESTMENTS.

$60,000. WELLS-ST. corner; rental $6,000.
$20,000. HALSTED-ST., near Madison; rental $1,980.
$18,000. MADISON-ST., near Western-av; rental $1,650.
$12,000. NEAR COR. MARKET AND ERIE-STS.; rental $1,320; mortgage $5,000, 5 years, 6 per cent; will take LOTS at ENGLEWOOD for equity.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

Block on Washington-st.; $365,000.
Block on Madison-st.; $170,000.
Block on Lake-st.; $146,000.
Block on Dearborn-st.; $180,000.
Block on Western-av.; $45,000.
All of the above are choice investments and desirable in every respect for investments. Also choice corner lots, loans, and mortgages. Inquire of A. O. RALSTON, with Sturges, Barker & Betz, 153 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,827.

Calumet-av., near 44th-st., 2-story, new building, well rented.
Lot 30x125. Price, $7,000.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 2020 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—WE HAVE GREAT BARGAINS IN business blocks and flats; investigate.
DUTY BROS. & CO.,
135 Washington-st. and 136 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOR CHOICE REAL ESTATE AN-investments in all parts of city call on
HEPER & MUELLER, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER MUST SACRIFICE—BEST hotel site in Chicago; can lease 6 per cent; plans ready; one existing stone; fifth below value; $14,000 cash. 39 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 100X180, IN Dauphin Park; will divide; on easy terms; $60. 7 Chicago-av., s. w. cor. 53d-st.
VALL & SHEARM, N. 1102 Chamber of Commerce.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

CHOICE SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES.

Calumet-av., near 23d-st., 2-story and cellar, 11 rooms, with lot 24x102; ($42)..... $ 8,000
Lake-av., near 31st-st., 2-story and basement, 9 rooms, hardwood floors ($50)..... 8,750
Groveland-av., near 32d-st., 9-room brick, two stories and cellar ($56)..... 8,000
22th-st., near Indiana-av., 4-story English basement ($72)..... 11,000
Grand-blvd., near 42d-st., 2-story and cellar modern house, about 10 rooms, every requisite, convenience, and comfort ($52)..... 16,250
Vincennes-av., near 40th-st., 10-room modern house, large grounds ($25)..... 16,000
Monroe-av., cor. 32d-st., 2-story and cellar frame, with large lot ($40)..... 15,000
Forest-av., near 36th-st., 2-story and cellar, hot water heating, every modern convenience, large stable ($40)..... 21,000
Forest-av., near 36th-st., 2-story and cellar new modern house, 10 rooms ($50)..... 8,500
Champlain-av., near 47th-st., 8-room frame, lot 30 feet wide ($18)..... 6,000
Wabash-av., near 39th-st., 2-story and cellar, 12 rooms, all conveniences, lot 24x180 ($56)..... 16,000
Michigan-av., near 24th-st., east front, 2-story, 15-room brick ($60)..... 15,000
Michigan-av., near 67th-st., new frame house, 9 rooms and stone cellar, lot 62x187 ($30)..... 9,200
Woodlawn-av., near 32d-st., 10-room frame house, modern throughout, stone cellar ($25)..... 10,500
Cornell-av., near 56th-st., 10-room frame house, nicely finished, lot 50x250 ($75)..... 15,000

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS—
3503 and 3505 Lake-av., 9 rooms; modern.
397 and 399 42d-st., 9 rooms; bargains.
4406 Champlain-av., 8-room house; 42 foot lot.
3098 La Salle-st., 8 rooms; $3,500.
Madison-av., 8, 9, and 10 rooms; modern.
Lake-av., east fronts, 9 and 10 rooms; bargains.
3095 Drexel-av., modern brick flats; rented; bargains.
Roselle-st., modern 10-room house.
Oakenwald-av., 10-room house; modern and a bargain.
State-st., near 49th; bargain.
State-st., near 43d-st.
S. w. cor. 31st and Parnell-av., store and flats.
Also many other bargains in various localities.
O. M. WELLS & CO., Room 11, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV.

Elegant corner near 37th-st.....$600
Splendid, near 42d-st., w. f.....400
25x100, near 37th-st., e. f.....600
25x160, between 34th and 35th-sts.....250
50x160, between 32d and 33d-sts., w. f.....300
100x160, between 32d and 33d-sts.....600
50x161, between 46th and 47th-sts.....250
50x161, near 31st-st., w. f.....300
50x161, near 53d-st., e. f.....300
100x161, corner 53d-st.....600
100x161, corner 46th-st.....600
Also several choice corners south of 51st-st.
LORD & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
RHODES-AV., near 22d-st., modern brick house, $5,500.

SOUTH PARK-AV., near 22d-st., modern brick house, $11,000.

WABASH-AV., near 28th-st., detached brick house, lot 24x132, $7,500.

VERNON-AV., near 26th, 2-story and basement red brick, lot 25x125, in good repair, $6,500.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WABASH-AV., opposite Hawlin's Theater, 25x168, with first-class 3-story and basement stone-front improvement; cheap.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 126th-st., 20x172 ft., with same improvement; cheap.
PRAIRIE-AV., near 102d-st., 20½ ft., with substantial stone-front improvement.
PECK-COURT, bet. State and Wabash, 42½ ft., with 2-story brick improvements, well rented.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—

A BARGAIN.

2-story and basement brick house on 32d-st., near Michigan-av. HEATH & COE, 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW STONE-FRONT TEN-ROOM houses—South Side, near cable cars, Illinois Central trains, Board of Trade trains, and charming Drexel-boulevard; all improvements in the houses, and the streets are beautifully improved and paid for; prices, $7,500 and upwards; terms, $2,000 or more cash and balance on easy payments and long time.
WM. R. CAIRNDUFF & CO., OWNERS,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—

WABASH-AV.,

North of 14th-st.
Forty-16 feet.
$1,000 per foot.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., near 31st-st., brick house, with lot 24x180, as west the ground is worth alone; favorable terms; a bargain.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON STATE-ST., NEAR 26th, with two stores; rents for $1,500, will rent for more; price $18,000, part cash.
SHELDON & SHELDON, 99 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,754.
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 87TH-ST.,
50x125. $7.50 per foot.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 2020 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—CENTRAL CHICAgo property, fine two-story and basement brick and stone office building on a prominent corner near the Board of Trade; well rented and a growing property; price $18,000; one-third will be taken in unimproved property; balance one-half cash and one-half one, two, and three years at 6 per cent.
HILSENDEGEN & HILSENDEGEN, 1180 Rookery.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., S. OF 31ST-ST., 2-STOry brick, stone front, first-class condition; cheap.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV., near 22d-st., elegant 2-story and basement stone front houses; hardwood finish throughout; porcelain sinks and laundry tubs; onyx mantels; elegantly decorated; most complete houses in the market.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CORNER GRAND-BLVD. AND 37TH-ST.

125x165 feet.
Would lease for 99 years.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN—A NEW 2-STORY brick building, fine store and flat, just completed; good opening for tailor or general store; at Brainard Station. Owner, 191 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 22 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—House near 22d-st., with lot 50x175 ft., and barn; $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Several magnificent houses, with large lots; $20,000, $24,000, $25,000, $30,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—New brown-stone house, heated by hot water; finished throughout in hardwood; 10 bedrooms; has never been occupied.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Fine house near 22d-st. east front; best location on the boulevard.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Two new houses, recently finished; neither have been occupied.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Handsome stone front house, built three years ago, heated by hot water; fine interior; $35,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Magnificent house, with corner lot; $80,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—One of the finest houses on the boulevard, designed by Burnham & Root; very choice location; $100,000.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, with lot 81x170 feet, and brick barn.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Stone front house, south of 20th-st.; lot 25x170 feet; brick barn; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Modern house, near 27th-st., with lot 25x180 feet and barn; $25,000.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Stone front house, near 32d-st.; dining-room on parter floor; cost $15,000; eight bed rooms; to make quick sale will take $12,500.
DREXEL-BLVD.—Fine modern house on best part of the boulevard, with large grounds, $25,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, bet. 32d and 33d-sts., with pretty interior, finished in hardwoods; $15,000.
GROVELAND-AV.—Modern house, 30 feet; $15,000.
ELLIS-AV.—Four new first-class houses, southwest corner 44th-st.
CALUMET-AV.—New house near 22d-st., not quite completed.
CALUMET-AV.—Stone front house near 22d-st.; dining-room on parlor floor; $18,000.
NEW HOUSE IN vicinity of 22d-st., just completed; finely finished in hardwood; lot 30x130 ft.; $35,000 Look at it.
PRAIRIE-AV.—Beautiful new residence; $60,000.
KENWOOD—One of the newest and handsomest homes in Kenwood, with corner lot 100x175 ft.; $50,000.
KENWOOD—New brick house, with lot 87x297 ft.
KENWOOD—Fine place, with large corner lot 81x297 ft.; hot-house, beautiful lawn, flowers, etc.; $100,000.

CHOICE RESIDENCE LOTS.

MICHIGAN-BLVD.—100x174 ft. near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—112x174 ft. near 39th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—112x174 ft. s. c. cor. 39th-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft. near 32d-st.
MICHIGAN-BLVD.—50x144 ft. near 33d-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x200 ft. n. e. cor. 43d-st.
DREXEL-BLVD.—100x174 ft. near 46th-st.
I can give a bargain in a choice lot on Drexel-blvd. Call for particulars.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 22 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.
WOODLAND PARK, north of Douglas monument 50x180 ft. fronting south on the park; will lease it for 99 years without revaluations.
GROVELAND PARK—Fine stone-front house, finished in hardwood and heated by steam; lot 55 ft. front.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-FIVE $3,000 SHARES IN SOUTH SIDE SUBDIVISION; ¼ CASH, BALANCE 1, 2, and 3 YEARS; INTEREST 6 PER CENT SEMI-ANNUALLY.

WE RECOMMEND THIS AS A SAFE, PROFITABLE INVESTMENT THAT WILL EARN 200 PER CENT.

FOR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS

CONKLIN & AMES,
144 AND 146 LA SALLE-ST.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS — 147X125, northwest corner of Wharton-av. and 62d-st., 200 ft., 50 ft., Michigan-av., near 36th-st., $125 per ft.; 600 ft., corner of Prairie-av. and 51st-st., $25 to 4 acres, corner of 93d-st. and South Park-av., $2,850 per acre; 163 ft. on 75th-st., corner of Indiana-av., $60 per ft.
LOTS IN STANTON'S STATE-ST. HIGH RIDGE SUBDIVISION, corner of 93d and State-st., Dearborn and Clark-sts.; 25 or 50 ft. on State-st., e. front, near corner of 93d-st., $250 a lot; Dearborn-st., east or west front, near corner of 93d-st., $450 and upwards per lot; 250 ft., corner of Clark and 93d-st., $15 per ft. Buy now before they rise.
4 ACRES, CORNER OF 39TH AND SOUTH PARK-av.; will make 924 ft. at $12.50 per ft.
HUGH DALEY, 99 Washington-st. 'Phone 2510.

FOR SALE—

1423 WABASH-AV., 25x100,
4-STORY STONE BUILDING,
$25,000.

ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER,
Exclusive Agents,
167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
Stony Island-blvd. and 79th-st., for $65 per ft.
79th-st. and Wendell-av., at $60 per ft.
56d-st. and Dearborn-st., at $60 per ft.
26th-st., near Ashland-av., all improvements; eight acres at a bargain.

B. F. JACOBS & CO.,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN — BRICK HOUSE, LOT, and grocery; splendid chance to open meat market. Call at 2036 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A DECIDED BARGAIN, SIX168, ON Cottage Grove, near 27th-st., with brick building, $11,000. MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
STATE-ST. STORE AND FLATS.

Near 26th-st., good brick building; well rented; only $10,000.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,838.
CALUMET-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST.
Modern 10-room house.
Lot 22x125. Price $6,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st., 2020 Cottage Grove-av.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—FIVE NEW 6 AND 7 room brick houses on Congress-st., near California-av., containing every improvement; bath, gas, hot and cold water, closet, furnace, etc.; large, light 7-ft. basement, all rooms grained in oak, and an elegant wood mantel in parlor; these houses are all built and finished in a superior style. If you are looking for a genuine snap see these houses at once, as they will go fast; price $3,850; terms, $200 or more down, balance in 6 months, including interest; agent on premises today.
J. N. CUNNING,
84 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—
FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av., lots 22x140 ft., either north or south front.

CARROLL-AV., near Sacramento-av., lots 25x140 ft., north front.

$800.

Reasonable terms.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IN TERMS TO SUIT. $8,000, elegant 2-story brick house, 1157 Grenshaw-st.

$2,400, elegant 2-story brick house, 1173 Grenshaw-st.

$5,000, elegant 2-story frame, with fine barn, 1189 W. Taylor-st.

$2,400, elegant brick cottage, 1141 W. Taylor-st.

$2,700, two-story frame, 1090 W. Polk-st.

Inquire 138 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS — COLORADO-AV. near park, $1,100; Keddie-av., $1,000 to $1,500; Jackson-boulevard, east of park building, $2,000; Lexington-st., east front lots at south end Garfield Park, $1,000 each.
J. T. SUTOR,
1204 Madison-st., 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL BARGAIN.
CARPENTER-ST., NEAR MADISON.
New four-story brick building; all rented until May 1, 1892. Paying 10 per cent net. Price $25,000.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WALNUT-ST., near Albany-av., modern 10-room brick houses, with furnace, mantels, grates, etc., near $4,800. Bargain.
CLAREMONT-AV., near Taylor-st., modern 7-room brick, with good barn, lot 24x125, east front; $5,000.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—THREE HUNDRED FEET south front by two hundred feet deep on Lumber-st., between 17th and 18th-sts.
G. F. SHIPPLY,
220 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—CHOICE INVESTMENT, WASHington-blvd., near Ann-st., modern 12-room residence at a great sacrifice.
MADDEN BROS.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINEST RESIDENCE LOTS ON Washington-blvd., west of Ashland-av.; also fine residence same locality. FORDHAM & MANS, 210, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY STORE AND FLATS; this is the most desirable property, centrally located on the West Side; rents for $1,440 worth $15,000; will sell for $12,000, half cash, this week.
N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR WILL EXCHANGE—
Several pieces of West Side property paying well for business property down town worth from $60,000 to $80,000; pay difference or assume; or will take A No. 1 vacant. What have you to offer? Prefer to deal with owners. J. R. WHITESIDE & CO.,
111 La Salle.

FOR SALE—POSITIVE BARGAIN—20 N. LEAVitt-st., 8-room frame, 35-ft. lot; at value of lot for few days; a house for nothing.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., Exclusive Agents,
139 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—PRINCIPALS ONLY—NEW 9-ROOM pressed brick house; West Side; A1 location; equipment complete; large lot; passage court; all rooms light; bargain if taken at once. Address A V 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TO MANUFACTURERS—CORNER on Kinzie-st., east of Ashland-av., adjoining the tracks, 12,000 square feet.
H. H. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL PROPERTY—RX80 ON Desplaines, near Adams; improved; a fine investment for a capitalist.
WELSENTHAL, GROSS & MILLER,
Bankers, 109 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY BRICK FLAT ON Potomac-av., near North Lincoln-av.; owner needs money; will sell cheap; rents will pay net over 7 per cent on price. U. S. Loan Syndicate, 220 Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON LAKE-ST., NORTH front, between 41st and 42d-sts.; price $6,000.
TURNER & BOND, 106 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, SOUTH-ST. AND CENTER-st. all subdivided and abstracts for $4,000 per acre.
W. S. DAY & Co., 314 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$4,250, ¼ CASH BUYS 260 S. HALSTED-st., 24 feet front 120 st. 33 feet lot with store and flats. 120 La Salle-st. ENTRY 1,826.
J. P. ADDEN,
120 La Salle-st. Room 1.

FOR SALE—11-ROOM BRICK HOUSE ON WARren-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt.
E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—183X90, WASHINGTON-BLVD. MARTIN B. LA SALLE-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—$3,000, NORTH SIDE—WHAT WILL good opening for tailor or general store; at Brainard Station. Owner, 191 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS, LOTS,
IN
"FOX'S COLORADO AVENUE SUBDIVISION.

Not too near, but just near enough to the great plant of the
GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.
A thriving town will spring up here, as if by magic, and values will rapidly advance.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY.
We now have an Electric Road on Madison-st.; will soon have one on Colorado-av., West 12th-st., and 44th-st. from Madison to 52d-st.
Northern Pacific Depot on the ground.
Low fare, quick transit.
FREE EXCURSION TICKETS
for any day can be had at our offices.
We have only few lots left.
to be quick.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & Co.,
and
J. ALMON AUSTIN, } 164 and 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
NO. 1421 LAWNDALE-AV.
A new 8-story brick 7-room residence, has dining-room, kitchen, china closets, and pantry on first floor; 3 large bed-rooms and alcove, bath-room, linen closet, and three other closets on second floor. Finished throughout in hard oil; oak mantel, with dumb grate; oak staircase, cathedral glass transoms, sanitary plumbing.
LOT EAST FRONT, 56X125.
PRICE ONLY $5,150,
including all assessments for street improvements.
We will sell this property to a reliable party on the remarkably easy terms of $150 cash and balance at the rate of
$25 PER MONTH.
The cash payment can be made if desired in installments between now and May 1 and monthly payments begin June 1.
Don't miss this opportunity of securing a home of your own, and hereafter save the money you are now paying for rent.
FIRTH & COCHRAN,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
In the district bounded by
MADISON-ST.,
12TH-ST.,
HALSTED-ST.,
AND THE RIVER.
We have a number of choice pieces of property suitable for
MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SIX-ROOM AND BASEMENT BRICK cottage, Grose-terrace, close to Madison cable; only $2,000; small payment.
Fine 7-room and basement brick house, Monroe-st.; $4,500.
Handsome corner residence on Monroe-st.; $5,200. These are bargains for a few days only.
J. T. SUTOR,
1204 Madison, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WEST JACKSON-ST. BARGAIN.
Modern house near Paulina-st., for sale very cheap.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 1,545.
WEST SIDE FLAT BUILDING.
Jackson-st., near Wood, 2-story flat building paying large income. Price $10,000.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—25 OR 50 FEET ON BLUE ISLAND av., bet. 18th and 19th-sts., facing Union Park.
SCHONEBECK BROS., 69 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Good 2-flat building on Monroe-st., near Western-av., paying 9 per cent interest; 7 and 8 rooms, with cellar and attic; lot 27 feet wide; very cheap. ($1,650.)
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—ON LOOMIS-ST., NEAR HASTINGS, a corner, brick and frame improvements; rental $100 per mo.; price $10,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
WARREN-AV. RESIDENCE.
Fine large house near Kinzie-st., with all modern appointments; lot 30 feet wide; very cheap.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
43 s sacrifice, Washington-st., south front, near W. 41st-st., 50 ft.; price $3,000.
JAMES R. LANE,
121 Chamber of Commerce.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WEST LINCOLN PARK LOTS.

Choice corner, 2 blocks from park.....$150
Inside lot, 2 blocks from park.....125
Lake Shore drive corner.....250
Lake Shore drive, east front, inside.....240
Corner, near park.....160
West-court, near park.....90
Deming-court, east of Clark, 9x140.....150
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE,
82 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ONE BLOCK FROM LINCOLN PARK in a delightful location, an elegant 12-room brown-stone residence; just completed; containing every modern convenience, including hot water heating system, sideboards, electric appliances, etc., etc.; lot is full size; this is a genuine bargain; plans can be seen at our office. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO.,
164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—THE BEST CORNER FOR FLATS on the North Side, east of Dearborn-av.; within easy walking distance of the business center; A1 neighborhood; $13,000. H. H. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—NEW MODERN NINE-room house, south of Division-st. and east of La Salle-st.; $7,500. Address L 173, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A 2-STORY BRICK BUILDING, TWO 6-room flats, built in 1885; cheap; in good condition; near Fremont and Center-sts.; must be sold; $5,700. H. H. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON N. CLARK-ST., NEAR DIVISION, 2-story brick building in flats; lot 24x150; price $12,000; good investment.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT,
155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY 9-ROOM BRICK RESIdence; strictly modern, steam heat, good condition, good neighborhood; all street improvements; near Dayton and Center-sts.; $6,000. H. H. STONE & CO., 206 La

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—FACTORY SITES, 2 and 4 W. GROUND LEASE FOR 99 YEARS. 5 ACRES, S. or W.

IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY (corners and inside) on State, Madison, Dearborn, Harrison, Van Buren, and 12th-sts., Cottage Grove, Milwaukee-av., or any section or half-section business street.

VALUABLE LOTS IN HYDE PARK, bet. 43d and 99th-sts., 125 to 2100 ft.

E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 120 La Salle-st.

WANTED—
Owners desiring prompt sales to list their properties with us. No expense unless sale is made.
Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co., 158 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.
Telephone 2565. Main floor.

WANTED—IMPROVED PROPERTY—WE HAVE a customer for houses near the L. S. R. in Hyde Park which we can't supply; if you have anything good for sale please call and see us.
BOWERMAN, FARNUM & WARE, 83 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—
South Side lots to value of.....$20,000
North Side lots to value of.....
Grand Boulevard residence, with grounds.....
South Side residence.....$5,000 to 6,000
Suburban residences in all suburbs.
Have cash customers waiting.
J. T. JUDD, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 702.

WANTED—A GOOD MODERN HOUSE IN Englewood in good district from $5,000 to $10,000. Chicago Real Estate and Investment Co., 158 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington, main floor. Telephone 2565.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE, ABOUT $20,000, convenient to Illinois Central, north of 18th-st. and south of Lake; must make quick sale if you will bring us at once your offering at a price that will show that it is a bargain. Chicago Real Estate and Investment Co., 158 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington, main floor. Telephone 2565.

WANTED—NORTH OF 31ST-ST., ON PRAIRIE, Indiana, or Calumet-av., best improved property for about $10,000, one-third cash.
RHODES BROS. & CO., 415 Home Ins. Bldg.

WANTED—WE DESIRE CO-OPERATION OF party who will join in purchase and subdivision of large tract near the new stock-yards site near Tolleston, Indiana. SCOTT, BAKER & CO., R. 50, 97 Washington-st.

WANTED—ALL OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE wanting prompt sales call on us; no expense or commission unless sale is made.
HEFER & MUELLER, 175 La Salle-st.

WANTED—VACANT LOTS FOR CUSTOMERS—For quick sales list your Chicago real estate with HARRY PEABODY, 79 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—WE HAVE CLIENTS WITH CASH TO buy securities in flats and business property; must be bargains. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 Washington-st. and 156 W. Madison.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY or suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASIL KESSLER & ENNIS, 108 Dearborn. R. W. Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY ALL OVER West Side. Owners please call or write us, either at our 80th Side office, 155 La Salle, or West Side, old stand, Washington and Halsted.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT.

WANTED—FOR A HOME, 25 TO 100 FEET ON Michigan-av., between 22d and 47th-sts.; $175 to $300; or Drexel-blvd., $225 to $350; or will buy modern house if a bargain. Address, giving location, price, and terms, H. L. GRAHAM, 156 Monroe-st.

WANTED—$15,000 TO $25,000 MODERN DWELLing on South side; must be thoroughly first-class in all respects; also $20,000 to $25,000 residence on Grand-blvd. or Michigan-av.
O. M. WELLS & CO., R. 17, 162 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FARM NEAR CHICAGO FOR CASH or exchange for city real estate.
J. L. BENNETT & CO., 97 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $20,000 OR $30,000, well disposed city man, who knows a good thing when he sees it. 39 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—CORNER FOR APARTMENT BUILDING; might buy a good building; owners preferred. Address L. 85, Tribune office.

WANTED—AT ONCE—30 FEET ON FIRST-CLASS avenue, north of 53d-st. and east of Woodlawn-av. R. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st. 3d floor.

WANTED—HAVE CUSTOMERS FOR 10 FT. SO. front on Washington-blvd., bet. Francisco and Albany-avs.; must be cheap. OWNERS ONLY. JAMES B. LANE, 121 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—TO BUY EIGHT TO TEN ROOM DEtached house in good location in Hyde Park or Kenwood; give exact location, price, and terms. Address L 141, Tribune office.

WANTED—BEST 10-ROOM RESIDENCE BEtween 22d and 35th-sts. east of boulevard. $7,000 cash will buy. 97 Calumet Building.

WANTED—7 OR 8-ROOM MODERN BRICK house on South Side; price not to exceed $7,500. J. F. WINSLOW, 84 La Salle-st.

WANTED—IN VICINITY OF COUNTY HOSPItal, 6 or 7 room house; direct from owners preferred. M. C. STARNS & CO., Room 53, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—VACANT PROPERTY OR RESIdence, North Side, in exchange for choice $7,000 stock dry goods. Address L 96, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR FARM OR CITY PROPERTY TO EXchange for stock of wall paper. WIGHTMAN, 940 Twenty-third Block.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE BUSINESS PROPERTY—West Van Buren-st.; $25,000; well rented for five years; rent guaranteed by Al party; will exchange for vacant property, or vacant and improved property, or other property, between 30th and 50th and east Wabash-av. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 97 Dearborn.

FOR EXCHANGE—A SMALL BLOCK OF GOOD real estate for any valuable property; will exchange for residence and assume same amount. Address L 120, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR FARMS IN ILLINOIS, Michigan, or east of the Mississippi, or for stocks of merchandise, fine brick block on Canal-st., $50,000; subdivision of 200 lots inside city, $5,000; 2-story stores and flats, Milwaukee-av., $9,000; factory site, Lake-st.-av., $4,000; Madison-st., $23,000; 10 flats, new stone front, $50,000; South Side residence, $12,000. These properties will nearly all pay 8 per cent. Give exact description or incumbered. One-third to one-half cash. Call or address
WILLIAM M. WILLIAMS & CO.,
1023 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—A MODERN EIGHT-ROOM brick house on Prairie-av., between Thirty-first and Thirty-ninth-sts., in fine condition; cash value, $7,000; would exchange for larger house worth $9,000 to $12,000 and pay cash difference or assume incumbrance. Address K 132, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE PIANO; WILL TAKE part pay in new or second-hand piano, or for a fur dealer that wants a good piano. Address L 44, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—AI KANSAS WHEAT FARMS and inside Omaha property for stock clothing, shoes, or gents' furnishings. L. O. JONES, Omaha.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—DOUGLAS PARK residence equity for farm; clear. L 114, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR VACANT LOT OR LUMBER valued at $600, 320 acres of fine farming land in Dakota. J. F. WINKINSON, 36, 187 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO CHOICE CLEAR LOTS IN Omaha for good Chicago equity. W. S. DAY & CO., 514 Chamber of Commerce.

TO EXCHANGE—CHOICE CHICAGO LOTS FOR 10 horses. Address L 161, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY IN A BRICK 11-ROOM residence on Warren-av., between Hoyne and Leavitt, for a cheaper house or clear unimproved. E. A. ULLER, 87 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—80 ACRES IN HOLT COUNTY, Nebraska, for jewelry or a sound driving horse and some cash. Address L 91, Tribune office.

WANTED—
In exchange for a well-assorted stock of dry goods that will invoice about $6,000 a desirable equity in an income property; give full details or no attention paid.

Wanted—In exchange for one of the best stocks of merchandise in Iowa, invoice about $20,000, part cash and the balance choice Chicago equity. In answering give details complete or no attention will be paid.

Wanted—A quick buyer for the greatest bargain in a modern house on 50-ft. lot located Woodlawn; can sell this property fully $1,000 under the market on easy terms.
Chicago Real-Estate and Investment Co., 158 Dearborn-st., corner Washington.
Telephone 2565. Main floor.

WANTED—DIAMONDS IN EXCHANGE FOR lot and $160 cash. Address L 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LAND FOR equities in lots in north or northwest part of the city. Address K 168, Tribune office.

GOOD BUILDING LOTS AND IMPROVED Western farm for good Illinois farm, value about $5,000. BEDDOE, Room 28, 150 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property and per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, first mortgage, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st. main floor.

GREENEBAUM SONS BANKERS
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.
158 and 158 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY (including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 40 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved city property in any amount.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERRIGOLD & CO., 158 and 160 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
S. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, IN large and small amounts, at
5, 6, AND 7 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT,
45 Dearborn-st., Rooms 201 and 202.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. SMITH & CO., 72 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5 AND 6 PER CENT ON IMproved real estate or to build; no appraisal or abstract expenses. E. C. JOHNSON, 158 Washington.

MONEY ON HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate at 6% per cent, 5 years, and 7 per cent. DOTY BROS. & CO., 155 and 157 Washington and 152 Madison.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOW rates. EDWARDS & CUMMINGS & COLTON & JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $600, $1,000, $1,200 TO $100,000 on real estate at lowest rates.
HAAKE BROS., 45 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate at lowest rates of interest.
PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

TO LOAN—$1,200, $2,000, $3,000, $5,000 ON GOOD real estate security. H. A. OSBORN, 127 La Salle-st., Room 6.

TO LOAN—MONEY IN LARGE OR SMALL amounts on real estate at lowest rates.
FRANK WELLS, 158 La Salle-st., Room 61.

WANTED—MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD INSIDE improved property at 6 per cent; must always have a few good loans on hand.
J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 79 La Salle-st.

WANTED—LOAN OF $25,000 ON A FOUR-STORY brick building, rented for $3,000 per year; stores and flats; will pay 1 per cent and 2½ per cent commission; building 20-by-90; 2-year leasehold on South Side. Address L 120, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BORROW BY OWNER, $20,000 AT 6 per cent on brick stores and flats; principals preferred. Address L 86, Tribune office.

$5,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate at 6 per cent without commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 30 Ashland Block.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $1,000 and upwards at 6% and 6 per cent for a term of years, or will loan on small monthly payments to buy or build. The U. S. Loan Syndicate, 210 Opera-House Building.

$200,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $20,000 and over on improved Chicago real estate at 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; must be placed within two weeks. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FINANCIAL.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY? KINDLY CALL. Loans made in amounts from $1 to $1,000 on gold and silver, diamonds, watches, jewelry, and any available collateral. If you wish to make a loan privately and desire to be treated courteously call at Heyman Collateral Loan Bank, 145 E. Madison-st., near La Salle.

A SPECIAL FUND— NO COMMISSION. Money to loan on real estate at lowest rates. Building loans made.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

BANKING—SMALL DEALERS WANTING DIScounts at legal rates call on
W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COrner Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, mercantile, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT—MONEY TO loan upon second mortgages and any other good collaterals.
W. R. TRASHER, 103 Washington-st., Main Floor.

FOR SALE—MORTGAGES ON CHICAGO REAL estate, netting purchasers 6 and 7 per cent in large and small amounts.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

I WANT TO TALK WITH A MAN WHO HAS from $500 to $2,000 who would be satisfied with 8 per cent per month on the investment; fully secured and the 8 per cent guaranteed. Address L 93, Tribune office.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale, less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES BOUGHT; LOANS loan same; $500 least transaction. P. O. Box 648.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST., THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST. "GROUND FLOOR."
ADVANCES. LOANS.

DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.

ON ACCOUNT OF THE REMODELING OF THEIR FORMER OFFICES AT NO. 86 LA SALLE-ST. THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN COMPANY HAVE MOVED TEMPORARILY TO NOS. 119 AND 121 LA SALLE-ST.
"GROUND FLOOR."

$20 TO $500 LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, Sealskins, storage receipts, jewelry; any good security; without removal or publicity; you retain private dealing. KNOWLTON, 24 Dearborn, Room 402.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT ON commercial paper, warehouse receipts, secured notes, or any good collateral at reasonable rates of interest. If you want to borrow money call and see us.
W. G. PRESS & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
111 Sherman-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

5 AND 6 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—GENTLEMEN will find at Dearborn Park Building a first-class table and pleasant, quiet, richly furnished room for $4 to $6 a week; near business; orchestra, with every convenience, steam heat, elevator, etc.

37 TWENTY-FIFTH-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED, warm double room; excellent table; terms reasonable; also refined lady roommate wanted.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ALCOVE, handsomely furnished, with board; references.

1636 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; also day board.

1804 INDIANA-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM, WITH board, for gentleman; references.

1828 INDIANA-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished large and heated single room with board.

1905 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ALCOVE; ALSO large room; good board; prices reasonable.

2246 WABASH-AV.—BEAUTIFUL FRONT ALcove and single room with superior board.

2529 INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHed alcove and other rooms, with board.

2529½ INDIANA-AV.—BEAUTIFULLY FURnished front and other rooms; first-class board.

2540 INDIANA-AV.—LARGE HANDSOMELY furnished room, with hot and cold water; suitable for married couple or two single gentlemen who are willing to pay for first-class accommodations.

BOARDING AND ROOMS—LOCATION FUDnishing table and service first-class in every particular; short block of 35th-st. station. Address A A 94, Tribune office.

NEAR 37TH-ST. STATION—BOARDING AND rooms, location, furnishing, table, and service first-class in every respect. Address A A 97, Tribune.

North Side.

49 PINE-ST.—FOR RENT, WITH BOARD, LARGE front room, on parlor floor.

62 RUSH-ST.—LARGE ROOMS; ALSO SINGLE rooms with first-class board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—A pleasant suite, front and single rooms, with board. References. Also first-class day board.

221 ONTARIO-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED alcove, south front, with first-class board.

222 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM and suitable for two, with good board.

240 LA SALLE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, warm, front alcove, also pretty single room, with board. Meal tickets.

261 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT SOUTH FRONT furnished alcove and single rooms; first-class table; refined family; walking distance. References.

262 ONTARIO-ST.—ELEGANT PARLOR AND other rooms, with or without board.

333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH—SUPERIOR AC-commodations for two gentlemen or married couple in small private family.

416 LA SALLE-AV.—TO RENT, 2 NICE ROOMS, furnished, with board; fine neighborhood.

424 BELDEN-AV.—SECOND FLAT—WANTED—To board and room two gentlemen; flat furnished; elegantly throughout; all modern conveniences exchanged. A. W. VAN HAFFTEN, 126 South Clark-st.

440 NORTH STATE-ST.—ELEGANT AND NICE-ly furnished rooms, with or without board.

Miscellaneous.

REFINED AMERICAN LADY WILL GIVE mother's care to infant in own home; must be good parentage. Address L 94, Tribune office.

THE BEST WAY TO FIND ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, or board, is to call on CARR & CO., Renting, 481 Rookery.

Hotels.

GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK AND INDIANA G—$3 weekly; transients 50c; 1 minutes from Court-House; restaurant, popular prices; steam heat, elevator; hot water; Turkish bath, 25c; no extra charge all night; newly ventilated; table d'hote 6 to 8.

HOTEL DEARBORN, 268 TO 404 STATE-ST.—30 elegant furnished rooms; bathroom, electric light, steam heat; half price other first-class hotels.

INGOMAR, 1913 ARCHER-AV., PART OF ALHAMbra Theater Building, now open—Furnished and unfurnished suites of rooms; private baths; steam heat; gas.

PALACE HOTEL, 176 SOUTH CLARK-ST., COR. Monroe; entrance on Clark—Elegantly furnished rooms, 50c, $1 daily; $3.50 to $7 weekly.

STEWART'S HOTEL, 119 FIFTH-AV.—LARGE, well-furnished rooms for gentlemen.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGOIRE, Prop.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished room with board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1300 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A YOUNG JEWISH couple in private Jewish family; West Side preferred. Address L 58, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND boy 6 years old; South Side, north of 22d-st. east of Wabash-av.; give particulars, price, etc. Address L 14, Tribune office.

BOARD—WANTED IN PRIVATE FAMILY ROOM and board for three young gentlemen, east of Wabash and south of 12th-st.; references. Address K 113, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND TWO PLEASANT AND NICELY furnished rooms on North or South Side, on second floor, with private family, for gentleman and wife, boy of 12, and boy of 5. Address, giving location and terms, L 125, Tribune office.

North Side.

A BARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED AN electrician or man of administrative ability to become interested with the inventors with connections in and all around the World's Fair site by investing $5,000; will pay a liberal salary.

A SOUTH SIDE STORE IS IN GOOD CONFECTIONERY store; rent $25; good living rooms; $50.

AN ELEGANTLY AND NEWLY-FITTED UP down-town ice-cream parlor shop and Turkish bath outfit for $750 cash and balance easy payments.
W. T. COLLINS, Licensed Broker, 142 Dearborn-st.

A STOCK OF FURNITURE AND GENERAL household goods for sale at much less than investment cost; store is in good location and cheap rent if purchaser desires to continue business. Apply 115 Dearborn-st., Room 28.

A SPLENDID BUSINESS CHANCE—THE MERchandising of fixtures and chairs, etc. of the Consumers' Supply Co., 102 and 104 Wabash-av., is for sale, for cash only; the business being established and profitable; the amount required is $1,500. Inquire J. C. NEWMAN.

A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCES CAN obtain an interest in a real-estate office for $200 cash. Address L 88, Tribune office.

AUCTION—LIVERY STOCK AND STABLE FEB. 6, at 1,351 West Madison-st., 10 a. m.

AT GOLSEN'S, 207 TACOMA BUILDING, FINE sample-room, 5. Water-st.; doing big business; reason for selling, investigate; $4,000.

A GOOD, LIVE BUSINESS MAN WITH $2,000 OR $3,000 capital can obtain an interest in an established installment house; money to be used in further extending the same. Address L 81, Tribune.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY—THE INTERNAtional Typewriting Co., of Boston, Mass., desire to establish wholesale agencies in the leading Western cities. The capital necessary to carry on this business will be from $1,000 to $5,000 in large cities $2,000 to $5,000, in the larger cities $5,000 to $10,000 cash. We want a good agent for Chicago, and 3 or 4 live young men as salesmen together, with $50,000; can clear from $5 to $10 per day. This is a sure road to wealth.
Address D. W. CROSBY, President, Tremont House, Chicago, Ill.

CIGAR STAND AND SAMPLE-ROOM—A FINE down-town corner; elegant fixtures; particular; highest class of trade; handsome profits, cheap rent, 5-year lease; price $10,000; good reasons; best saloon chance in Chicago. Address L 98, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR STOCKS OR PART STOCKS OF dry goods, clothing, shoes, furnishings, or any goods; confidential. Address A V 124, Tribune office.

CLEAR LOTS AND CASH FOR GOOD GROCERY stock. Call in person, R. 25, 131 Washington-st.

CIGAR BUSINESS FOR SALE—OWNER GOING in manufacturing and jobbing; bargain. 802, 167 Dearborn-st.

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE FOR sale. Apply at 678 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OR COUNTRY RIGHTS FOR an article or small instrument, highly indorsed by the medical profession and sufferers who have used it; is for home and individual use and for the young child as well as for the adult; terms moderate. Call or address E. J. H., 170 Ohio-st., North Chicago.

FOUR-ROOM BOARDING AND ROOMING house on North Side; owner leaving city; $450; now full. 866, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STABLE NEAR 37TH-ST. and Cottage Grove-av.; 16 stalls full of boarders; $1,200. J. H. KEELER & CO., 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—A $10,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS well selected, good location, trade established; half cash, balance Chicago real estate; no commissions. Address A W 95, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—EXCLUSIVE TERRITORY FOR A new patent brick and tile dryer; costs less to build, dries quicker, better, and with less fuel than any dryer in the market; large profits can be realized in handling this dryer; will sell the right for five States. Address A V 81, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HOTEL LOUBY, 135 3RD-ST., R. ROPP, Prop.; a 25-room house cheap; sickness cause for selling.

FIRST-CLASS STOCK OF HARDWARE AT BARgain. Address K 176, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIME-KILN PLANT AT A BARGAIN. For particulars address C. A. MERRIER & CO., Quincy, Ill.

FIRST-CLASS STEAM LAUNDRY, NEARLY NEW, for sale; good trade; reason for selling, want to leave the city; terms reasonable; long lease. Address A A 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE, LEASEHOLD, and good will of 50-room hotel in the heart of the business center; parties are leaving city and will sacrifice at 50c on the dollar; $1,000 cash required.
TURNER & BOND, 103 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FINE SALOON, CIGAR STORES, drug stores, jewelry stores, grocery, and markets. Call to see, THOS. CUCK, R. 32, 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE ON SOUTH SIDE, 21 north of 22d-st.; excellent location, with old-established trade. Address L 139, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MEAT-MARKET, WEST MADISON-st.; established eight years; extra fine fixtures and trade; a bargain. Address L 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SMALL FACTORY; $120 CASH; TIME on balance. C. E. BARTLETT, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MILLINER STORE, good trade; established 14 years; good location, and splendid opening; cheap. L 172, Tribune.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 14-ROOM HOUSE, 1174 Salisbury, near Division, will be sacrificed this week for $700; less than cost, $2,400 less than year ago; rent only $60; income from 8 rooms $124. Address L 178, Tribune office.

I AM ORGANIZING A STOCK COMPANY FOR the development of one of the richest lead veins ever discovered; if you have from $1,000 to $5,000 to invest and know a good thing when you see it, address for further particulars A O 114, Tribune office.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR A GOOD FURNISHED house, 12 or 13 rooms. OUTLAW, 154 Dearborn-st.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST YOUR MONEY; buy stock in the World's Fair Site Land Association; $25 secures one share in this enterprise.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Agts., 153 Washington-st.

NICE BOOT AND SHOE STORE, COTTAGE Grove-av., near 35th-st.; doing splendid; good stock; reason for selling; bargain. GOLSEN, M. 919 Tacoma Building.

PATENT FOR SALE—THE NEWEST AND MOST practicable invention ever made in furniture line; three different models in action. Address K 113, Tribune office.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR TEA, COFFEE, AND Spice business; a complete coffee-roasting (including four roasters), spice and mustard grinding, and baking-powder mill, together with two electric motors, for sale at 40 per cent below its real value; plant recently newly fitted up and all in perfect running order; building and lot 50 by 100 feet, with 15,000 feet of floor surface can be obtained and the good will of a business of $200,000 a year and of the best trade; selling on account of ill health; must further cost. Address SPICE MILLS, 70 West Larned-st., Detroit, Mich.

RESTAURANT, DOING $100 A DAY, FOR SALE; fitting lease; fine trade; owner sick; or half interest to right party; call. 867, 167 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MARRIED MAN with several hundred dollars, who has considerable business experience, would like to secure position with reliable business house or engage in honorable business; city or country; takers don't answer. Address L 84, Tribune office.

TO RENT—
WEST PARK REFECTORIES.

Bids will be received by the West Chicago Park Commissioners at their office in Union Park up to 4 p. m. of Tuesday, Feb. 10, 1891, for the lease of Refectory Buildings in Douglas, Garfield, and Humboldt Parks from March 1, 1891.
By order of the Board of West Chicago Park Commissioners.
HERBERT McENTHUSE, Secretary.

WANTED—MANAGER TO FURNISH FIVE TO ten thousand dollars in staple manufacturing, yielding 50 per cent, which can be shown on investigation. Address L 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD FURNISHED HOUSE, South, as part payment toward a fine 10-room and basement new house one block from two boulevards; cash front; 5 cents fare; no $2,000; everything first-class. If you want fine residence and your furniture is good you can buy house in suit, at 5 per cent.
99 Dearborn-st., basement.

WE WILL SELL FOR $2,000 TO A DESIRABLE man one-third interest in an established real-estate business; none but first-class men willing to devote all their energy to the business need apply, to whom will be given an opportunity to thoroughly investigate the business and prospects. Address L 130, Tribune office.

WILL LEASE TO RESPONSIBLE PERSON WHO has money enough to run it (about $10,000 required) the Wetherell elevator, with cleaner, dipper, and feed stores. H. O. STONE & CO., 158 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD SALOON—WILL GIVE EQUITY in fine Englewood residence.
Wanted—Grocery; will give good rooming house, Michigan-av. near 18th-st. 51,000.
H. O. STONE & CO., R. 32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BUSINESS MAN TO TAKE active and financial interest in safe and profitable business. Address L 144, Tribune office.

WANTED—I HAVE $2,000 TO INVEST IN BUSIness that will with my services pay me $1,200 a year, or $600 full principal or no attention paid to letters. Address L 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—A WELL-ESTABLISHED FIRST-class sign painting business. WIGHTMAN, 940 Tacoma Block.

$500 WILL BUY MY HALF-INTEREST IN A good-paying advertising weekly newspaper; must go abroad in a week reason for selling. Address L 93, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S., 142 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

J. SIMON, 39 SOUTH CLARK.—THE HIGHEST prices paid for gents' cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

M. BORENSTEIN, 176 W. TAYLOR-ST., PAYS the highest prices for gents' cast-off clothing; all mail orders promptly attended to.

WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICE FOR gents' or ladies' second-hand clothing. G. SCHWARTZ, 329 State-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing between John Eisenbeis and Joseph H. Hahn has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. J. Eisenbeis retires and Mr. Joseph H. Hahn continues business at the old location, collects all outstanding accounts and assumes all liabilities.
Chicago, Jan. 31, 1891.

NOTICE—
I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Strauss & Co. on and after this date.
SAMUEL STRAUSS & CO.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT Fortune-teller and healer, 325 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—1826 WABASH-AV.—THE HOUSE has 12 rooms, all in good order, with modern improvements. Apply to SAML. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired. Fine class and modern in every respect. Location unexceptionable. Apply at Room 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, CALUMET Bay, 280 to 320; reasonable. 510 to 260.
O. A. SEVERINGS, Room 3, 95 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—FINE MODERN 8-ROOM HOUSE, 3123 Rhodes-av. Also 7-room house, 139 37th-st. Inquire at 3135 Rhodes-av. or R. 710 Madison-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED MODERN BROWNstone dwelling, 9 rooms, assembly finished; near 53d-st. convenient to L. C. trains and cable; rent $1,800. Address A V 133 Tribune office.

TO RENT—
3234 Prairie-av., modern 11-room house.
3242 Prairie-av., completely furnished.
1613 3d-av., 20-room boarding-house.
A. D. HYDE, 126 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—A TEN-ROOM MODERN HOUSE on Ontario-st., near cable-cars; elegant location; owner wishes to sell furniture cheap; rent very reasonable.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, 153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THREE 14-ROOM HOUSES, CONnected, North Side, walking distance, with furniture for sale; now used as a first-class boarding-house; full of people; death cause of being offered for sale. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—
217 ILLINOIS-ST.,
3-story and basement; 18 rooms; in first-class order. Inquire 216 Indiana-st.

TO RENT—FRANK WELLS, 161 LA SALLE-ST.—Modern brick residence, 7 bedrooms; brick barn; corner lot, 80x125; possession can be given at once.

TO RENT—LA SALLE-AV. NEAR MAPLE-ST.—Large handsomely furnished house; $125 per month.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 13-ROOM HOUSE ON Elm-st., new, modern, and elegant in every respect; $60 to May 1.
STURGES, BARKER & BETZ, Renting Dept., 153 Washington-st.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—AN APARTMENT BUILDING OF 8 rooms near Lexington Park; will give five-year lease. D. A. PEIRCE, 111 83d-st.

Cicero.

TO RENT—AT AUSTIN—ONE 8-ROOM HOUSE, $20; 6-room, $14.
A. KIDDER, Austin, Ill.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"THE ERIE," COR. LAKE-AV. AND 37th-st., elegant 5 and 6 room flats; steam heat, hot water, electric light, telephone, etc. Prairie-av., cor. 35th-st., very fine 9-room flat, $35. 3229 So. Parkav., flats of 7 and 10 rooms, fine order; all conveniences. The "Auburn," 3215 Cottage Grove-av., handsome 8-room flat, elegant order, $35. The "Lenox," 3218 Cottage Grove-av., 4 rooms; range, shades, storm-windows, etc. BURBANK & CO., 409 Tacoma.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN FIVE ROOM FLATS at 3108, 3110, and 3112 Wabash-av., with janitor service; also large two story and basement barn in rear, 24 stalls. Apply to janitor at building or
JAMES A. SALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NOS. 3259 TO 3261 WENTWORTH-AV.—Choice 6-room flats; bath, gas, mantles, speaking tubes, shades, etc.; first-class and modern; cars pass; agent on premises from $50 p.m.; or apply to REYFORD & BELLAMY, 336 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT, 252 MICHIgan-av.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT, WITH BASEMENT; 304 Hubbard. Apply R. 836, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED 4-ROOM flat, complete for housekeeping. 56 22d-st., 2d flat.

TO RENT—APARTMENT 12, M. W. SECTION IN "The Allen," on Oakwood-blvd.—Five rooms, including electric lights, steam heat, hot water, telephone, elevator, and janitor service, at $30 a month; without children; lease to run until May, 1892.

West Side.

TO RENT—
6-room flat, 19 Morgan-st.....$14.50
6-room flat, 16 Morgan-st.....18.50
4-room flat, 229 W. Randolph-st.....12.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, R. R. 274 Randolph-st. or
V. H. SUGHNOR,
85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 7-ROOM FLAT; EVery modern convenience; well lighted; good neighborhood; rent $25. Call at 1029 Adams-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS; JANITOR SERVICE Apply at 170 Ladin-st., third flat.

TO RENT—POLK-ST., NEAR LINCOLN, NEW and modern 6-room flats; $22.50. 124 RENARD & KENNA, 111 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

TO RENT—NO. 198 WEST VAN BUREN-ST., 6-room flat, $22.50. No. 566 West Monroe-st., 4-room flat, $22.50. N. ATCHISON, 90 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—5-ROOM MODERN FURNISHED FLAT. Call at Flat 2, 82 Bellevue-place.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD, 16 46TH-ST., N

SCORING JUDGE ANTHONY

THE REAL-ESTATE BOARD TAKES UP THE CASE OF MR. SEYMOUR.

A Resolution Adopted Requesting Him to Carry His Appeal to the Highest Court for Final Decision—An Improved Transfer System Wanted—The Drainage Question Considered—Other Proceedings of a Lively Session—Recent Sales and Leases.

The Real-Estate Board at its monthly meeting yesterday was more lively and aggressive than usual. Several amendments to the by-laws were adopted, one being to empower the Valuation Committee of the board to decline giving values on property of a speculative character as its discretion suggested. This appeared to be a slap at the boomers of acre property and may hurt the feelings of Rudolph M. Patterson and his "sole agent," De Witt C. Cregier Jr.

But the event of the meeting occurred when Charles A. Seymour arose and commenced a vigorous criticism on Judge Anthony's decision, given the day before, declaring that real-estate brokers or agents cannot lawfully collect any commissions on sales unless they have express and exclusive contracts with the owner of the property to be sold.

"The decision of Judge Anthony," said Mr. Seymour, "is at least remarkable, and many lawyers have told me that it is outrageous. The Judge, without rhyme or reason, took the occasion of a simple suit to attack the entire Real-Estate Board. Although I was the plaintiff in the suit, I have no personal motives in referring to the matter, but I believe that if a real-estate man can't make collections like any other business-man it is time it should be so understood. While there may be black sheep in the business there are men on the board as honorable and as just as men on the bench or elsewhere."

He then read a stenographic report of the Judge's decision, prefacing it with the remark that it might be a little difficult for the members to follow the argument as the sequence of the Judge's views and sentences was not quite clear or logical. After reading the decision he held the paper up and, pointing an index finger of contempt at it, said:

"This is a gratuitous and unmerited insult to the entire Real Estate Board, and I think that it should be resented." Throughout his remarks he was several times applauded.

To Be Made a Test Case.

George M. Bogue did not wish to manifest any feeling over the matter, but desired to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS, Judge Anthony, in deciding a case on trial in his court, saw fit to make a sweeping derogatory to men engaged as real-estate agents, and

WHEREAS, His decision seeks to establish a line of action applicable to the business of real-estate brokerage, and will work a great hardship to that trade, therefore be it

Resolved, That the plaintiff be requested to carry the case to the highest court for adjudication.

Before the resolution was put Mr. Snow wanted to remark that if Judge Anthony's decisions were reversed oftener than those of any Judges ever on the bench of Cook County, but that was all he would be allowed to remark, for there were loud demands that the bench should not be assailed and that the board should act with dignity. The resolution of Mr. Bogue was then unanimously adopted. Willis G. Jackson read a brief paper on the present system of transferring real estate in Illinois, which he likened to the canal-boat and stage-coach era rather than that of steam and electricity. He advocated the Australian or Torrens system and explained it, offering the following motion:

That the Public Service Committee report as speedily as possible to this board, at the farthest within two weeks, their opinion of the desirability of adopting the Torrens, or some other simpler method of transfer, in place of what is now in vogue, with the end in view, if the committee and board so approve, that we shall at once do what we can to bring about the proper legislation to effect such change.

Mr. Bond offered a resolution that the board inaugurate a series of six dinners for the year 1891, exclusively for members of the board, tickets to cost $1.50 each; no wine to be served; that at each dinner some subject pertinent to the business shall be discussed, and that at the first dinner in March the subject shall be the "Australian or Torrens System of Transferring Real Estate." It was adopted.

The Drainage Question.

It was expected that the drainage question would being forth some lively talk, but it was quickly and quietly disposed of by the adoption of the following resolution, which Mr. Birkhoff introduced, with the request that it be referred to the Public Service Committee without discussion:

WHEREAS, Real-estate values are highly sensitive to taxation and public improvements; and this board is deeply interested in all that concerns the public welfare, and its transactions indicate a full growth and prosperity of this community, and

WHEREAS, Grave forebodings and uncertainties are entertained by some in regard to the drainage and sewerage project—not only as to the financial policy and methods of taxation, but also as to the character, sufficiency, and cost of the works contemplated, and the purposes that are to be subserved—all of which produce public distrust and criticism, and

WHEREAS, Demands have arisen from various quarters for the radical modification or repeal of the Sanitary District law; and

WHEREAS, This board should give the subject most careful consideration, with a view to well-matured and effective action;

Resolved, That the Committee of Public Service be requested to investigate the subject matter and report to this board, and to recommend such action as should be taken in the premises, all committee to report as soon as practicable and to make such recommendations from time to time as will be most effective in carrying out any policy that may be determined by this board.

Several other resolutions were offered and referred to appropriate committees and the board adjourned.

RECENT REAL-ESTATE TRANSFERS.

A $100,000 Sale Recorded—The Lease of Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Quincy Street.

A. M. Holton et al. have sold to Crump & Wetsel 160 acres south of Forty-seventh street, extending six miles west of the city limits, the consideration being $100,000. The sale was made Oct. 1, 1890, but the transfer was not filed until yesterday.

Dunlap Smith & Co. have sold for Charles Green to J. M. Howells 100 feet on the proposed Lake-Shore drive, 150 feet south of Grave street, for $20,000.

The lease of the property at Nos. 13, 15, and 17 Quincy street, mentioned in yesterday's TRIBUNE, was made by P. B. Bort. He has leased from the estate of H. O. Stone for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $12,000 the lands and five-story brick building adjoining Temple court on the east. The lot is 70x75½ feet with fifteen-foot alley on the east and north sides. Mr. Bort will improve the property at an expense of $80,000 to $100,000, converting the building into an eight-story modern office building. He expects to have it ready for occupancy soon after July 1, 1891.

SAYS MANAHAN MADE ALL THE TROUBLE

One Version of the American Mutual Live-Stock Insurance Company's Woes.

Concerning the reported trouble in the American Mutual Live-Stock Insurance company, said to have taken place in the office of John Stirles, the company's Vice-President, Tuesday afternoon, the company's then President, J. A. Garner, had this to say yesterday:

"The company was formed in July, 1890, the first policy being issued July 14. After we had done some business we found that F. T. Manahan, one of the directors and the man who, it was reported, was assaulted at Tuesday's meeting, was not the man we wanted in our business. Last September we ousted him from the directory. On the basis of this he began writing letters to the State Auditor, making several charges of dishonesty against the company and specific charges of dishonesty against me personally. Maj. Brinkerhoff, the Chief of the State Insurance Department, came here with Mr. Marchand, an expert Chicago accountant, and found that the charges against the company as well as those against me were baseless. They also found that the company was in a sound condition."

Edward M. Dawson, the company's former Secretary, said that the charge that he assaulted Manahan at Tuesday's meeting was false. "I attempted," he continued, "to place the books in the vault before going with the officers. As I made the attempt Manahan closed me and I pushed him aside. Then Constable Zingraf drew a revolver and held it at my head. The books naturally, under the circumstances mentioned, and where they are now we do not know. The charges against us are unfruthful and will be so proven at the hearing next Tuesday."

$500,000

CITY of CHICAGO

4% BONDS.

DUE 1911.

Denomination, $500 and $1,000.

Subscriptions Received by

First National Bank, Chicago,

—AND—

N. W. Harris & Company,

BANKERS, CHICAGO.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,

STOCK BROKERS

—AND—

Dealers in Investment Securities,

Members New York Stock Exchange, Members Chicago Stock Exchange,

Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.,

Stock Exchange Building.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission and carried on margins.

A. O. SLAUGHTER. WM. V. BAKER.

A. O. SLAUGHTER & CO.

BANKERS,

111 and 113 LA SALLE-ST.

Telephone No. 3166.

Stocks, Bonds, Local Securities, Commercial Paper Bought and Sold.

We make a specialty of short-time loans to responsible persons with warehouse receipts, local stocks, bonds, National Bank and other readily convertible stocks as security.

A SPECIAL FUND.

NO COMMISSION.

MONEY to LOAN

On Real Estate at lowest rates. Building loans made.

PETER VAN VLISSINGEN,

95 Washington-st.

WM. B. WALKER. JOHN H. WRENN.

WALKER & WRENN,

225 La Salle-st., cor. Quincy,

"THE ROOKERY."

Stock Brokers.

Members New York Stock Exchange. Members Chicago Stock Exchange.

Buy and sell on commission for cash or on margin all classes of securities dealt in at above Exchanges.

Money to Loan

Large Special Fund; in amounts from $2,000 to $50,000.

Lowest Rates of Interest and Commission.

KNOTT & LEWIS,

92 WASHINGTON-ST.

$500.

Douglas Boulevard Land Association,

Now being formed to purchase 184 lots, of which 70 are boulevard and corner lots.

Only 5 miles from Court-House. Average price (including sidewalks), only $500. Draw lots will come down to $350. Terms, one-quarter cash, balance in years.

For plats and information apply to

JOHN C. SCHUMACHER, President, 100 Randolph-st.

The Handbook of Chicago Stocks and Bonds, 1891.

(ANNUAL ISSUE.)

Giving the latest obtainable official information of local street railway, gas, banking, industrial and other corporations, their earnings, dividends, &c., together with fluctuations of prices in 1890. The work is of peculiar interest to investors in Chicago stocks and bonds. Copies for sale by JAMESON & MORSE CO., 175 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN

On Real Estate at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. Special attention to making

BUILDING LOANS.

Baird & Bradley, 90 La Salle-st.

17% Net—$25,000 Investment.

Building and Leasehold.

New Store and Flat Building, all rented. On best avenue on South Side. Come quick. A. C. PINKHAM & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

Money to Loan

On Improved Chicago Real Estate. Lowest Rates. No Delay.

LOEB & GATZERT, Rooms 207 and 208. 85 Dearborn-st.

Manufacturing Property, with Railroad & Water Facilities, For Sale or Lease.

WALKER, LARNED & MOSS, 201 Tacoma Building.

CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL,

Financial Brokers and Dealers in Commercial Paper, National Bank Stocks, Bonds, And Other Investment Securities.

Room 32, 115 Dearborn street.

Correspondence solicited.

MONEY TO LOAN.

A Special Fund of $50,000 at 6½ per cent on choice inside business property.

MEAD & COE, 140 La Salle-st.

NOTICE OF STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10, 1891.

To the Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company:

Notice is hereby given that the second regular annual meeting of Stockholders of the Illinois Steel Company for the election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before it will be held at the office of the company in the Rookery, in the City of Chicago, State of Illinois, on the 11th day of February, 1891, at 11 o'clock a. m. of said day.

The stock transfer books will be closed from the close of business Jan. 30, 1891, to the opening of business Feb. 12, 1891.

R. W. PERKINS, Ass't Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN

In sums of $10,000 and upwards. Funds in hand. D. C. STRONG, 10 Portland Block.

BEAUTIFUL

Helena, Montana.

The city of Helena is located in the beautiful Prickly Pear Valley, is substantially built of stone and brick, with good hotels, churches, schools and all modern conveniences of life. The society is exceptionally high class, having more than the average number of educated and intelligent people.

As a place of residence it is unexcelled. It is also a place of enormous trade daily, with an elegant dining car, on the Northern Pacific and Great Northern Railways from St. Paul and Minneapolis, or from Omaha and Kansas City, via Union Pacific Railroad. *Low rate round trip tickets.*

Montana has dozens of broad valleys so fertile with the deposits of ages that farmers find in them a paradise of productiveness and a home market for all yield.

Greatest of all advantages of Montana is the wonderful climate. The warm winds of the Pacific Ocean modify the temperature to the degree which affords the highest physical comfort. The air is so full of ozone and so exhilarating in its effects that the continued existence of disease is an improbability.

Consumptives find to the almost constant succession of bright sunshiny days and dry atmosphere remedies which soon drive away their worst symptoms, and a quick increase of appetite and flesh indicates an early return of health

For full information, address,

L. G. PHELPS, Sec'y Citizens Committee, Helena, Montana.

Closing Out an Estate.

35 Acres on State-st.,

This side of Ninety-fifth-st., ONLY

$2,750 per Acre.

On March 1st this price will be advanced to $3,000 per acre.

DUNLAP SMITH & Co

99 MONROE ST.

FOR SALE.

ROGERS PARK.

LOTS ON AND NEAR

THE SHERIDAN DRIVE.

JOHN W. SWEET,

313 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

Chicago Mortgages for Sale

IN AMOUNTS TO SUIT.

MONEY TO LOAN.

SNOW & DICKINSON, Corner Dearborn & Washington.

FOR SALE.

Eight per cent (net) investments inside; new city property on long lease.

GEO. M. HORD, 80 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

Carette STOCK $75 a SHARE

Will be sold to-day, TUESDAY & EASE, at Chas. Ide.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Feb. 4.	Jan. 27.
New York	$112,561,464	$ 96,515,332
Boston	16,951,715	12,792,901
Chicago	13,680,000	12,245,000
Philadelphia	11,119,127	10,525,031
St. Louis	3,427,206	3,344,175
Baltimore	1,177,377	1,069,000
New Orleans	1,666,037	2,563,703

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 25c discount; Boston, 12½@17c discount; St. Louis, 20c discount.

There is the widest difference of opinion on the matter of 6 per cent money. Some of the banks maintain most vigorously that there is no money being loaned at less than 7 per cent except in a few of such exceptional cases that the instances are no criterion of the market. On the other hand, there are brokerage houses of the highest standing, whose testimony in the matter is entitled to as much weight as is that of the bank cashiers, who insist that they are offered far more 6 per cent money than they can use. One of the largest stock houses here has in the last few days received requests from three large banks asking if they could not use some 6 per cent money. Whatever bank officers may say to the contrary there is no denying that there is considerable 6 per cent money in the market. It is certainly true that all borrowers who ask for it are not getting it, and it is probable that by far the greater part of the bank loans are being made at 7 per cent. Some banks have out no money at less than that rate. But if borrowers have the right kind of collateral and will go to the right place they can unquestionably get money at 6 per cent.

Sterling quotations yesterday were as follows:

	Sixty days.	*Demand.*
Posted rates	485¼	488
Bankers' actual	484½@485	486¼@487
Documentary	483½@483¾	485¼

Wilson & Colgate, New York exchange as selling at 40c discount before clearings and at 25c discount after clearings.

It was one of the most active days of the year at the Stock Exchange. Calumet Dock was the leading stock. Sales were heavy, amounting to 4,125 shares, and the stock advanced to 81½. The close Tuesday was 78½. There was no news to base the activity on further than the well-worn tales about the retirement of preferred stock. The annual report made a year ago said that all the preferred stock would undoubtedly be retired within the next fiscal year. This fiscal year closed Jan. 31, and all the preferred stock is not yet retired. If the expectation of a year ago had been fulfilled there would now be none outstanding. That being the case, it is a little curious why the occasional bear report, having no authority back of it, that a block of preferred stock has been retired should be so potent to raise the price. It was said that the buying yesterday was for the short interest, and it seems probable that was true. West Chicago stock was weak. Quotations for the Industrials showed little change. Sales were as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:20 A. M.

100 C.A.C.C. & D. Dock	78½	50 do b 30	78½
50 do b 30	78½	50 do b 5	79
200 do	79	50 do b 30	79
100 do	79½	50 do b 30	79¾
200 do	79¾	50 do	80
125 do	80	50 do	80½
50 do b 30	80½	50 do b 30	80¾
50 do b 30	80¾	50 National Ry. Co.	30
100 do b 30	80¾	100 Street's S. C. Co.	39
50 do	81	50 do	39½
100 do b 30	81	100 do b 30	39¾
150 do	80¾	17 W. C. S. R. R. Co.	132
100 do	80¾	50 do cash	132½
100 do	80¾	10 do	132¾
100 do	80¾	100 do cash	132
50 do b 30	81	100 do b 30	132¼
50 C. F. & F. Co. pfd.	44½	50 do cash	132
50 do	44½	70 do	132
50 do	44½	50 do	132¼
50 do b 30	44½	50 do b 30	132¾
200 C. F. & F. Co.	43	85 West. Stone Co.	105
100 N. C. S. R. R. Co.	39½	6 Am. S. Bd. Co. lit.	61

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

10 C. & C. D. & R. Co.	81	50 C. F. & F. Co. pfd.	44½
100 do	80¾	50 C. S. R. R. Co.	39
50 do	81	50 do	39¼
100 do	81¼	100 do	132
100 do	81¼	50 do b 30	132¼
50 do	81¼	50 do	132
50 do	81¼	50 do b 30	132¾
50 do b 30	81¼	50 do	132
50 do	81¼	50 do b 30	132¼
50 do b 30	81¼	50 do	132
100 C. F. & F. Co. b 30	44	10 Chi. Arc. L. & P. Co.	97
50 do	44½	25 C. C. C. & St. L. Co.	85
25 do	45		

The annual meeting of the Diamond Match company was held yesterday. There was represented 36,000 shares of stock. The following Board of Directors were elected: G. F. Baker, James Hopkins, George T. Smith, J. L. Robinson, and William H. Moore. O. C. Barber was elected President; William H. Moore, Vice-President; A. K. Rodgers, Treasurer; C. D. Hickox, Secretary. A new office of General Manager was created and William Graves elected to fill it. The output for last year was 8,000,000 gross. In 1891 it was 2,300,000. The net earnings for the year were $982,000. The balance-sheet showed that the bills receivable and the material and manufactured goods on hand exceeded the bills payable by $1,000,000. Among the large stockholders present were Albert Keep, George L. Otis, Henry Keep, Jesse H. Dunlap, George L. Webb, and Jerome Beecher.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—[Special.]—There was little more to affect the market than was known yesterday, and the opinion of all is the same the way, and the bull element began the day's proceedings with a snap and confidence it has not shown for some time. The list of the opening was fractionally better than at last night's closing, but before noon there were no laggards and everything that showed any activity or change scored gains, which in some cases were substantial. Pacific Mail and New England led in the regular list, the former showing a net advance of 1¾ for the morning. The more favorable prospect for the shipping bill was the reason. Insiders, while more enthusiastic over possible Congressional action, still feel that the cause of subsidy received an impetus by Secretary Windom's last speech. The bill is the first on the calendar, and therefore stands a chance of being taken up when the question of appropriations is out of the way. Sugar shows was continued favorite with the followers of the Vanderbilts, and was advanced ¾@1 above yesterday's closing. The granger stocks in the share of good feeling and gained ¾, as did the Louisville and Nashville, Union Pacific, and Northern Pacific. A great deal of interest centered in Lord Tweedmouth's cross-examination in the Lord Trust, and there was a growing belief that some important measures would be adopted at the meeting this afternoon that would enhance its stock value. Chicago Gas and Sugar Trust were each stronger by ¾.

The market continued buoyant during the first hour of the afternoon. St. Paul, Northern Pacific preferred, Richmond Terminal preferred, and Union each made further financial advances during the time. The announcement that Lead Trust had declared a dividend of 1¾ of 1 per cent had a favorable effect on the list. Still greater strength characterized the afternoon market. It advanced so rapidly that it looked a great bull boom for a time. New Jersey Central jumped up 4 points, to 118, on very limited buying. The Granger stocks were the most active and increased their gains of this morning. St. Paul in particular was sought after, and on purchases of over 30,000 shares was advanced 2½ points. Rock Island was in the race for a time and gained 1¼, but the pace was too fast, and it fell back ¾. Atchison, Burlington, Lackawanna, Lake Shore, and Louisville and Nashville, Pacific Mail, and Wheeling and Lake Erie each gained ¾ to 1¾ during the day, and were fairly firm at the close. All doubt as to the returned confidence of the bulls was removed for the time being and it looked as though the long-expected advance had got a start in earnest, though Gould had left his orders in the hands of trusty lieutenants.

Money on call easy, ranging from 2 to 2½ per cent, last loan 2½, closed offered at 2½. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7. Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 484¾ for 60-day bills and 487¾ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 344,323 shares, including: Atchison, 8,500; Lackawanna, 15,700; Lake Shore, 12,500; Louisville and Nashville, 8,000; Missouri Pacific, 1,500; Northwestern, 3,120; New Jersey Central, 4,058; Northern Pacific preferred, 10,230; Pacific Mail, 7,100; Reading, 8,850; Richmond and West Point, 6,913; St. Paul, 35,063; Union Pacific, 9,030.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	*Sales.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Closing Feb. 4.*	*Closing Feb 3.*
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	200	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Atchison	8,745	30¾	29½	30¾	29¾
Atlantic & Pacific	200	6¾	5¾	5¾	.....
American Sugar	1,775	76	72¾	73	72¾
Do pfd	1,200	90	88½	89¾	89¾
C., B. & Q.	4,071	86¾	86¼	87¾	86¾
Canada Southern	1,945	51¾	51	51¾	51
Central Pacific	300	29¾	29¾	29¾	.....
Canadian Pac.	100	74	74	74	73¾
Ches. & O. 1st pfd	210	48¾	48¾	48¾	.....
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	200	51¾	51	51¾	.....
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,573	64¾	63¾	64¾	63¾
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	100	97	97	97	96¾
Chicago Gas	4,000	43¾	41¾	43¾	42¾
D., L. & W.	15,800	139	137¾	139	137¾
Del. & Hud.	200	130¾	128	130¾	128¾
Den. & Rio G.	100	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾
Do pfd	300	61¾	60¾	61¾	61
Dist. & C. F. Co.	300	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Erie	200	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Do 2nd	100	51¾	51¾	51¾	51¾
East Tenn.	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
Do 2d pfd	100	18	18	18	18
G., W. & St. P.	200	7¾	7¾	7¾	.....
H. & P. C.	200	2	2	2	.....
Hocking Coal	100	19	19	19	.....
Illinois Central	300	100¾	100	100¾	100
Jersey Central	4,535	118	111¾	115¾	.....
Kansas & Tex. pfd.	1,100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
Lake Shore	9,125	113¾	112¾	113¾	111¾
Lead Trust	84,200	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
L. & N.	2,125	75¾	74¾	75¾	74¾
Do pfd	300	93	91¾	93	91
L. S. & C.	200	67	67	67	67
Lead Trust	84,200	29¾	28¾	29¾	28¾
Missouri Pacific	6,300	67¾	66¾	67¾	66
Mobile & Ohio	25	27	27	27	27
Manhattan	100	105	105	105	104
Northwestern	3,130	107¾	106	107¾	105¾
New England	1,445	38¾	37¾	38¾	37¾
Northern Pacific	9,330	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
Do pfd	9,830	73¾	72¾	73¾	72¾
N. Y. Central	104	104	103	104	103
N. Y. Sus. & W.	110	6¼	9	9¼	8¾
Do pfd	400	23¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	1,000	13¾	13¾	13¾	.....
Do pfd	200	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾
No. Am. Co.	2,062	16¾	16	16	16
Ogn. & Line.	100	36	36	36	36
Ogn. R. & Nav.	100	85	85	85	85
Ont. & W.	1,000	17¾	17	17¾	17
Omaha Com.	50	25	25	25	.....
Do pfd	210	80	80	80	.....
Pac. Mail	8,190	51¾	50¾	51¾	50¾
Peo., D. & E.	1,150	18¾	17¾	18¾	18
Reading	4,850	38	36¾	38	36¾
Rich. Term.	1,018	19¾	18¾	19¾	18¾
Do pfd	400	48	48	48	48
Rock Island	8,400	71¾	70¾	71¾	70¾
St. Paul	94,963	53¾	52¾	53¾	52¾
Do pfd	2,068	111	110	111	109¾
St. P. C. & P.	100	28¾	28¾	28¾	.....
Southern Pac.	1,250	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Sugar Trust	3,040	87	85	86¾	85¾
Silver	140,000	102¾	100¾	102¾	100¾
Texas Pac.	2,600	15¾	15	15¾	15¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	400	19	18¾	19	.....
Tenn. Coal	1,177	37¾	36¾	37¾	.....
Union Pac.	9,030	45¾	45	45¾	45¾
W., St. L. & P.	2,200	22	22	22	21¾
Do pfd	300	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾
Wabash	922	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Wheeling	100	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
Western Union	400	79¾	79¾	79¾	79¾
Wis. Cent.	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	143	Pacific	140
American	120	United States	68

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	120	U. S. 4½s, reg.	101¾
U. S. 4s, coup.	120	U. S. 4½s, coup.	102

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

$60 U S 4s cp	120¾	1000 N T C & S L 4s	95
5 Bk Com	195	5000 N T C 1st cp	127¾
2 W Nat Bk	300	1000 N Y C & H R R 7s	127½
$2000 Atchison 4s	93¾@94	1000 N Y & W 1st	113¾
1000 Brlyn El 1st	102	6000 N Y & W cnfd	34@34¼
1000 Bur & Q Jt Con 5s	109¾	1000 N P Con 4s	85¾
1000 C & E I 1st gtd	103¾@104	17000 N W Tel 5s	105¾
2000 Can S 2d	97½	2000 P & R 1st	74¾
12000 C N J gen 5s	109¾	2000 P & R 1st pfd	74¾
1000 C & N W 1st	107¾	12000 P & R 1st 4s	70¾
2000 C B & Q db 5s	99	7000 P & W 1st	70¾
2000 C & E I con	120	16000 P C cnv 4s	111¾@112
4000 C & E I 1st 6s	86@86¼	1000 R T cnv 6s	81¾@82
1000 D & R Ist—P D cp	143¾	23000 Rio G W 1st	78¾@78¾
21000 E T cnsol 5s	103¾	11000 S L & A T 1st tr	81
1000 F A M 1st cp	97¾@100	1000 S L & A T Con	70¾@71
8000 H & T C gn tr	99@99¾	4000 S P M & M 1st	117¾
1000 H & T C 1st	103¾@104	3000 S L & S F gn 6s	97¾
1000 I C & L 1st	114	2000 S A & A P 1st 6s	104
15000 I C 4s 1952	89@90¼	4000 S V & I N 4s	75¾
4000 L & G N 1st	114	4000 S V & I N 4s	153
1000 L & N Con 4s	93¾	1000 T P & W 1st inc	40¾@41
5000 L G Co of St L 1st	81¾	10000 Third Av 1st 5s	110
9000 L S 1st cp	121@122¾	5000 T A & A N M 1st	93
1000 M & St L 1st	114½@115	1000 T & P 1st	106
8000 M & S P 1 C & P W 5s	105¾	7000 U P—D & G 1st	80¾@80¾
47000 M K & T 1st	78¾@78¾	2000 W a b 1st	101
1000 M K & T 1st 4s	74¾@74¾	2000 W a b 2d	80
4000 Mob & Ohio 1st	97¾	2000 W S 1st 4s	102¾@103¼
4000 M & E 1st	101¾	1000 W N Y & P 1st	100¾
1000 N C & St L 1st	118	41000 W N Y & P 2d	33¾@34¾

11 A. M. TO 12 M.

10 St Nich B	120	20000 N Y L E & W new 2ds	90¾@90¾
5000 Va 6s dfd	9¾	1000 N Y & N E 1st	100¾@100¾
1000 N C con 4s	97½	12000 N Y S & W 1st rfg 4s	99
1000 Atch 4s	93¾@93¾	1000 N P 1st cp	116¾
15000 Atch inc	48¾@48¾	41000 N P con 2s	61¾
11000 Atlantic & Pac	5¾	1000 N P 1st	108¾
6000 Can S 2d	97¾@97¾	2000 N W 1st 5s	108
1000 C N J gen 5s	110	4000 O S L 5s	104
1000 C & E I 1st 6s	86¾@87	1000 O R & N 1st 6s	93
5000 C & O—R & I 1st	111¾	1000 O S L & U cn	77
1000 O G L & C 1st	88	2000 P & R 1st	74¾
1000 C & E I con	120¾	1000 P & R 1st	80¾@80¾
2000 C C C & St L	85¾	2500 P & R 1st pfd	74¾@74¾
2000 C C C & I 1st	111	1000 P & R 1st pfd	74¾
1000 C & O—S W D	112	1000 P & R 1st pfd	74¾
1000 M L & W 1st	122¾	1000 R & D 5s	83¾
4000 M K & T—C & M 5s	87	15000 R & W P C t 5s	74¾@75
2000 M & St P—W & M D 1st	102¾	1000 R & W P C t 5s	74¾@75
2000 M Cent 5s	123¾	1000 R G W 1st	75¾@76
2000 M K & T—Oreg. 1st	101¾@102	13000 St L & A T 1st tr	80¾@81
2000 M K & T 1st	78¾@78¾	1000 St L & A T 2d	41¾@42
2000 M K & T 2d	41¾@42	5000 St L A M & T 1st	105¾
2000 M K & T 1st 4s	69¾@69¾	2000 St L A T—M & E 1st	101¾
400 Mex Cent 4s	72¾	4000 Wab 2d	80
200 M & E 2d	30¾	1000 Wab deb Ser B	30
1000 N Y C & St L 1st	104	1000 W N Y & P 1st tr	100¾
10000 N Y C 1st cp 112¾@117¾		2000 W N Y & P 2d	34@34¼
50000 N Y & O S L 5s	90	2000 W S 2d gtd	105¾
9000 N O & W cnfs	84¾@84¾	1000 Ad Ex	104@103¾

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 4.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	*Sales.*	*First.*	*High.*	*Low.*	*Last.*
Atchison	8,050	29¾	30¾	29¾	30¾
Boston & Albany	1,450	79¾	79¾	79	79
Do pfd	462	90	90	89	89
Bell Telephone	50	190	190	190	190
Del. & Hud.	700	16¾	17	16¾	17
C., B. & Q.	1,100	86¾	86¾	86¾	87¾
Erie Telephone	2	74¾	74¾	74¾	74¾
Flint & Pere Marq.	50	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾
Mexican Central	450	23¾	24	23¾	23¾
Oregon S. Line	20	7	7	7	7
Old Colony	25	174	174	174	174
Thom. & Houst'n	50	41¾	45¾	45¾	41
Do pref. D	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Union Pacific	2,050	45¾	46	45	45¾
Westinghouse	4,150	13¾	13¾	13	13¾
Pullman	11	150	150	150	150

Bond sales and quotations:

$500 U S 6s cp	120	$5000 Atch 4s	93¾@93¾
10000 D R G con 5s	107	500 Rutland 5s	102
11000 Atch inc	48¾@48¾	1000 Wis Cent 1st	99

Money is quoted at 6@8 per cent; call loans are 4½@6 per cent, and time paper is 8@9 per cent.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Closing: Consols, money, 97 3-16; do account, 97¼; U. S. 4s, 128¾; do 4½s, 105¾; A. and G. W. Erie, 20¾; Canadian Pacific, 74¾; St. Paul common, 53½; New York Central, 103; Pennsylvania, 53¾; Reading, 36¾; Mexican Central, new issue, 23¾; Illinois Central preferred, 115¾. Rate of discount in the open market for both short and three-months' bills is 2 per cent.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase on specie of 10,680,000 marks.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—Three per cent rentes, 91f 42½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.—Mining quotations: Aspen, $5.87; Alice, $1.85; Belcher, $1.40; Best & Belcher, $1.25; Colorado Central, $1.00; Consolidated California and Virginia, $4.85; Hale & N., $1.45; Gould & Curry, $2.20; Homestake, $30.00; Horn Silver, $3.25; Iron